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SHORTER
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It contains the memorial portion of the Accidence, with a few of the most important notes and explanations, and the more elementary parts of the Syntax of the Simple Sentence.

A short outline of the Compound Sentence, which did not form part of my original plan, has been added in accordance with the desire of several experienced teachers. In this part it has been necessary, for the sake of brevity, to make the arrangement and wording somewhat different from that of the Revised Primer.

In this book, as in the Revised Primer, I have endeavoured to simplify the marking of quantity by placing the mark of quantity, as a rule, only on the long vowels. It must therefore be noted that vowels not marked are generally to be taken as short, short quantity being only marked where it has seemed necessary to guard against mistake.

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SHORTER LATIN PRIMER

BY  
BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.

LATE FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE  
REGIUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK  
AND CANON OF ELY

NEW EDITION

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B. H. KENNEDY.

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*May 1888.*

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# THE SHORTER LATIN PRIMER.

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## LETTERS AND LAWS OF SOUND.

**The Latin Alphabet.**—The Latin Alphabet contains twenty-three letters, with the following signs:—

A B C D E F G H I (J) K L M N O P Q R S T U (V) X Y Z  
a b c d e f g h i (j) k l m n o p q r s t u (v) x y z

The letters are divided into :

1. **Vowels** or Sonants (sounding by themselves) ;
2. **Consonants** (sounding with a vowel).

### VOWELS.

**2** The pure vowels are **a, e, o** ; **i** and **u** are classed as vowels and also as consonants (represented by the signs **j** and **v**), because they have both vowel and consonant sound.

**3** **Quantity of Vowels.**—Each of the five vowels can be either short or long : short when pronounced quickly, like English **a** in *man* ; long when the voice dwells on the sound, as in *far*. A short vowel is distinguished by the sign **˘**, a long one by the sign **ˉ** : **ā, ē, ī, ō, ū**. Thus the five vowels stand for ten different sounds :

**ă, ā, ě, ē, ĭ, ī, ŏ, ō, ŭ, ū.**

The following five words may give an approximate idea of their pronunciation.

**quīnīne, dēmēsne, pāpā, prōpōse, Zūlu.**

A vowel before two consonants is said to be long 'by position.' A vowel before another vowel, or before **h** followed by a vowel, is nearly always short.

- 4 Diphthongs.**—A Diphthong (double sound) is formed by two vowels meeting in one syllable. The diphthongs commonly found in Latin are *ae, oe, au*; more rarely *eu*: *Caesar, moenia, laus, heu*. The Diphthongs are always long.

### CONSONANTS.

#### **5 I. MUTES (closed sounds):**

- |                                       |                                               |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| (i.) <b>Gutturals</b> (throat sounds) | { Hard, <i>c, (k), qu.</i><br>Soft, <i>g.</i> |
| (ii.) <b>Dentals</b> (teeth sounds)   | { Hard, <i>t.</i><br>Soft, <i>d.</i>          |
| (iii.) <b>Labials</b> (lip sounds)    | { Hard, <i>p.</i><br>Soft, <i>b.</i>          |

#### **II. SPIRANTS (open sounds), *s, f, h.***

#### **III. SEMI-CONSONANTS:**

- (i.) **Consonant *i*** (written *j*), **Consonant *u*** (written *v*).
- (ii.) **Nasals, *n, m.***
- (iii.) **Liquids, *l, r.***

*x* is really a double letter, standing for *cs, gs*.

*y, z* and the three Greek aspirates, *ch, ph, th*, are only found in Greek words, as *zōna, chlamys, phalanx, theatrum*.

- 6 Syllables.**—A syllable consists of one or more letters which can be sounded with a single accent or tone of the voice: *i-lex*.

### FLEXION.

- 7 FLEXION** is a change made in the form of a word to show differences of meaning and use.

The **Stem** is the simplest form of a word in any language before it undergoes changes of Flexion.

The **Character** is the final letter of the Stem.

The **Root** is the primitive element which the word has in common with kindred words in the same or in other languages.

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

## 8 Words are divided into :

## I. NOUNS : which are of three kinds :

**Substantives**, names of persons, places, or things :

**Caesar**, *Caesar* ; **Rōma**, *Rome* ; **sōl**, *sun* ; **virtūs**, *virtue*.

**Adjectives**, which express the qualities of Substantives :

**Roma antiqua**, *ancient Rome* ; **sol clārus**, *the bright sun*.

**Pronouns**, which stand for a Substantive or Adjective :

**ēgo**, *I* ; **illē**, *that, he* ; **mēus**, *my, mine*.

## II. VERBS : which express an action or state :

**Sol dat** *lūcem*, *the sun gives light* ; **Roma manet**, *Rome remains*.

## III. PARTICLES : which are of four kinds :

**Adverbs**, which qualify and limit Verbs, Adjectives, and sometimes other Adverbs :

**Roma diu** *flōruit* ; **nunc minus** *potens est*.

*Rome flourished long ; now it is less powerful.*

**Prepositions**, which denote the relation of a Noun to other words in the sentence :

**Per** *Romam erro*, *I wander through Rome*.

**Conjunctions**, which connect words, phrases, and sentences :

**Caelum suspicio ut** *lūnam et sidera videam*.

*I look up to the sky that I may see the moon and stars.*

**Interjections** : words of exclamation : **heu**, *ōheu*, *alas* !

The Parts of Speech are therefore eight :

(1) Substantives

(2) Adjectives

(3) Pronouns

(4) Verbs

(5) Adverbs

(6) Prepositions

(7) Conjunctions

(8) Interjections

Which have Flexion.

Which are without Flexion except  
the comparison of Adverbs.

- 9 The flexion of Nouns is called Declension ; that of Verbs, Conjugation.

There is no Article in Latin. *Lux* may stand for *a light*, *the light*, or simply *light*.

- 10 Substantives are (a) Concrete : *vir*, *man* ; *mensa*, *table*. (b) Abstract : *virtus*, *virtue*. Proper names are names of persons or places : *Caesar*, *Roma*. A Collective Substantive includes many persons or things of the same kind : *turba*, *crowd*.

- 11 Numerals are words which express Number. They are Adjectives, as *unus*, *one* ; *duo*, *two* ; or Adverbs, as *semel*, *once* ; *bis*, *twice*.

### DECLENSION.

- 12 Declension is the change of form which Nouns undergo to shew changes of **Number** and **Case**.

- 13 The **NUMBERS** are two :

**Singular** for one person or thing : *mensa*, *a table* ; *gens*, *a nation*.

**Plural** for more than one : *mensae*, *tables* ; *gentēs*, *nations*.

**14** The CASES are six :

**Nominative**, the Subject Case, answering the question Who? or What?

**Vocative**, the Case of one addressed.

**Accusative**, the Object Case, answering the question Whom? or What?

**Genitive**, answering the question Of whom? or Of what?

**Dative**, answering the question To whom? or To what?

**Ablative**, answering the question From whom? or From what?

## Examples of the Cases :

|             |                     |                                                  |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Nominative. | Sol lūcet,          | <i>the sun shines.</i>                           |
| Vocative.   | Sol or o sol,       | <i>o sun.</i>                                    |
| Accusative. | Sōlem lucēre video, | <i>I see the sun shine.</i>                      |
| Genitive.   | Solis lux,          | <i>the sun's light, or the light of the sun.</i> |
| Dative.     | Soli lux additur,   | <i>light is added to the sun.</i>                |
| Ablative.   | Sole lux ēditur,    | <i>light issues from the sun.</i>                |

There was in the earliest Latin another Case, called the **Locative**, answering the question Where?

## GENDER.

**15** The Genders are three :

1, Masculine; 2, Feminine; 3, Neuter (*neither*).

Gender is shewn by the form of a word and by its meaning.

Nouns which include both Masculine and Feminine are said to be of Common Gender : *civis* citizen; *auctor*, *author*.

(For Memorial Lines on Gender, see Appendix.)

## 16      DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Substantives are grouped in Declensions according to the Character or final letter of the Stem as follows :

- (1) FIRST DECLENSION :    A- Stems.
- (2) SECOND DECLENSION :   O- Stems.
- (3) THIRD DECLENSION :    Consonant Stems and I- Stems.
- (4) FOURTH DECLENSION :   U- Stems.
- (5) FIFTH DECLENSION :    E- Stems.

## 17      The Character of the Stem is most clearly seen before the ending **-um** or **-rum** of the Genitive Plural.

The Nominative, masculine and feminine, takes **s**, except in **a-** Stems, some Stems in **ro-** of the Second Declension, and Stems in **s**, **l**, **r**, **n**, of the Third. The Vocative is like the Nominative, except in the singular of Nouns in **-us** of the Second Declension.

Neuters have the Accusative like the Nominative in both singular and plural ; the plural always ends in **a**.



## 18

## FIRST DECLENSION.

## A- Stems.

The Nominative Singular is the same as the Stem.

Stem            mensā-  
                  table, f.

|             | SING.          |                      | PLUR.                              |
|-------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | <b>mensā,</b>  | <i>a table.</i>      | <b>mensae,</b> <i>tables.</i>      |
| <i>Voc.</i> | <b>mensa,</b>  | <i>o table.</i>      | <b>mensae,</b> <i>o tables.</i>    |
| <i>Acc.</i> | <b>mensam,</b> | <i>a table.</i>      | <b>mensās,</b> <i>tables.</i>      |
| <i>Gen.</i> | <b>mensae,</b> | <i>of a table.</i>   | <b>mensārum,</b> <i>of tables.</i> |
| <i>Dat.</i> | <b>mensae,</b> | <i>to a table.</i>   | <b>mensīs,</b> <i>to tables.</i>   |
| <i>Abl.</i> | <b>mensā,</b>  | <i>from a table.</i> | <b>mensīs,</b> <i>from tables.</i> |

Decline like **mensa**: *aquila, eagle*; *lūna, moon*; *rēgina, queen*; *stella, star*.

**Dea, goddess, filia, daughter**, have Dative and Ablative Plural, **deābus, filiābus**.

*Note.*—The Locative sing. ends in **-ae**; the plur. in **-is**: **Romae, at Rome**; **terrae, on the ground**; **militiae, at the war**: **Athēnis, at Athens**; **foris, abroad**.

## 19

## SECOND DECLENSION.

## O- Stems.

The Nominative is formed from the Stem by adding *s*; in neuter nouns, *m*; the Character *ō* being weakened to *ū*.

In the greater number of nouns whose Stem ends in *ero*, or in *ro* preceded by a mute, the *o* is dropped, and the Nom. ends in *-er*.

| Stem  | annō-                    | puērō-         | magistrō-         | bellō-         |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
|       | <i>year, m.</i>          | <i>boy, m.</i> | <i>master, m.</i> | <i>war, n.</i> |
| SING. |                          |                |                   |                |
| Nom.  | annūs, <i>a year</i>     | puēr           | magistēr          | bellum         |
| Voc.  | annē, <i>a year</i>      | puēr           | magistēr          | bellum         |
| Acc.  | annum, <i>a year</i>     | puerum         | magistrum         | bellum         |
| Gen.  | annī, <i>of a year</i>   | puerī          | magistrī          | bellī          |
| Dat.  | annō, <i>to a year</i>   | puerō          | magistrō          | bellō          |
| Abl.  | annō, <i>from a year</i> | puerō          | magistrō          | bellō          |
| PLUR. |                          |                |                   |                |
| Nom.  | annī, <i>years</i>       | puerī          | magistrī          | bellā          |
| Voc.  | annī, <i>o years</i>     | puerī          | magistrī          | bellā          |
| Acc.  | annōs, <i>years</i>      | puerōs         | magistrōs         | bellā          |
| Gen.  | annōrum, <i>of years</i> | puerōrum       | magistrōrum       | bellōrum       |
| Dat.  | annis, <i>to years</i>   | puerīs         | magistrīs         | bellīs         |
| Abl.  | annis, <i>from years</i> | puerīs         | magistrīs         | bellīs         |

Decline like *annus*: *amicus, friend*; *dominus, lord*; *servus, slave*.

Decline like *puer*: *gener, son-in-law*; *socer, father-in-law*; *liberī (plur.) children*; *lūcifer, light-bringer*; *armiger, armour-bearer*.

Decline like *magister*: *ager, field*; *cancer, crab*; *liber, book*.

Decline like *bellum*: *regnum, kingdom*; *verbum, word*.

The following have some exceptional forms :—

| Stem    | filiō-        | vīrō-            | deō-           |
|---------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
|         | son, m.       | man, m.          | god, m.        |
| SING.   |               |                  |                |
| Nom.    | filiūs        | vīr              | deūs           |
| Voc.    | filī          | vir              | deus           |
| Acc.    | filium        | virum            | deum           |
| Gen.    | filiī or fili | virī             | deī            |
| D. Abl. | filiō         | virō             | deō            |
| PLUR.   |               |                  |                |
| N. V.   | filiī         | virī             | dī (dei)       |
| Acc.    | filiōs        | virōs            | deōs           |
| Gen.    | filiōrum      | virōrum or virum | deōrum or deum |
| D. Abl. | filiīs        | virīs            | dīs (deīs)     |

Decline like **alius**: Claudius, Vergilius, and many other proper names.

*Note.*—The Locative singular ends in ī; the plural in is: humi, on the ground; belli, at the war; Milēti, at Milētus; Philippis, at Philippi.

## 20

## THIRD DECLENSION.

## Consonant and I- Stems.

The Third Declension contains—

## A. Consonant Stems.

## MUTES—

(1) Gutturals, c, g.

(2) Dentals, t, d.

(3) Labials, p, b.

## SPIRANT s.

## NASALS, n, m.

## LIQUIDS, l, r.

## B. I- Stems.

**21** *Syllabus of Consonant Substantives, showing Stem-ending with Nominative and Genitive Singular.*

| Stem-ending                                            | Nominative Sing. | Genitive Sing. | English         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Stems in Gutturals with x in Nom. for cs or gs.</i> |                  |                |                 |
| ăc-                                                    | fax, f.          | făcīs          | torch           |
| āc-                                                    | pax, f.          | păcis          | peace           |
| ēc-                                                    | nex, f.          | nēcīs          | death           |
| ēc- ūc-                                                | apex, m.         | apicīs         | peak            |
| ēc-                                                    | vervex, m.       | vervēcīs       | wether          |
| ŷc-                                                    | fornix, m.       | fornīcīs       | arch            |
| ŷc-                                                    | jūdex, c.        | judicīs        | judge           |
| īc-                                                    | rădix, f.        | radicīs        | root            |
| ōc-                                                    | vox, f.          | vōcīs          | voice           |
| ūc-                                                    | dux, c.          | dūcīs          | leader          |
| ūc-                                                    | lux, f.          | lūcīs          | light           |
| ēg-                                                    | grex, m.         | grēgīs         | flock           |
| ēg-                                                    | rex, m.          | rēgīs          | king            |
| ēg- ŷg-                                                | rēmex, m.        | remīgīs        | rower           |
| ŷg-                                                    | strix, f.        | strīgīs        | screech-owl     |
| ūg-                                                    | conjūnx, c.      | conjūgīs       | wife or husband |
| ūg-                                                    | wanting          | frūgīs, f.     | fruit           |
| īv-                                                    | nix, f.          | nīvis          | snow            |

*Stems in Dentals drop t, d, before s in the Nom.*

|         |            |          |           |
|---------|------------|----------|-----------|
| ăt-     | ănās, f.   | anătīs   | duck      |
| ăt-     | aetās, f.  | aetătīs  | age       |
| ět-     | sęgēs, f.  | segētīs  | corn-crop |
| ět-     | pariēs, m. | pariētīs | room-wall |
| ět-     | quiēs, f.  | quiētīs  | rest      |
| ět- ŷt- | milēs, c.  | milītīs  | soldier   |
| ŷt-     | căpūt, n.  | capītīs  | head      |
| ōt-     | népōs, m.  | nepōtīs  | grandson  |
| ūt-     | virtūs, f. | virtūtīs | virtue    |
| ct-     | lac, n.    | lactīs   | milk      |
| ād-     | vās, m.    | vădis    | surety    |
| ēd-     | pēs, m.    | pēdis    | foot      |
| ēd-     | mercēs, f. | mercēdis | hire      |
| aed-    | praes, m.  | praedis  | bondsman  |
| ēd- ŷd- | obsēs, c.  | obsīdis  | hostage   |
| ŷd-     | lăpīs, m.  | lapīdis  | stone     |
| ōd-     | custōs, c. | custōdis | guardian  |
| ūd-     | pēcus, f.  | pecūdīs  | beast     |
| ūd-     | incūs, f.  | incūdīs  | anvil     |
| aud-    | laus, f.   | laudīs   | praise    |
| rd-     | cōr, n.    | cordīs   | heart     |

*Stems in Labials form Nom. regularly with s.*

|         |              |            |                     |
|---------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| ăp-     | wanting      | dăpīs, f.  | banquet             |
| ēp- ĭp- | princeps, c. | prīncīpis  | chief               |
| ĭp-     | wanting      | stīpis, f. | dole (a small coin) |
| ōp-     | wanting      | ōpis, f.   | help                |
| ēp- ūp- | auceps, m.   | aucūpis    | fowler              |

*Stems in the Spirant s, which, except in vas, becomes r.*

|           |            |          |                |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|
| ās-       | vās, n.    | vāsis    | vessel         |
| aes- aer- | aes, n.    | aeris    | copper, bronze |
| ēs- ěr-   | Cerēs, f.  | Cērēris  | Ceres          |
| īs- ěr-   | cinis, m.  | cīnēris  | cinder         |
| ōs- ōr-   | honōs, m.  | honōris  | honour         |
| ōs- ōr-   | tempūs, n. | tempōris | time           |
| ūs- ěr-   | opūs, n.   | opēris   | work           |
| ūs- ūr-   | crūs, n.   | crūris   | leg            |

*Stems in Liquids.*

|          |            |          |         |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| ăl-      | sal, m.    | sālīs    | salt    |
| ell-     | mel, n.    | mellis   | honey   |
| ĭl-      | mūgil, m.  | mūgilis  | mullet  |
| ōl-      | sōl, m.    | sōlis    | sun     |
| ŭl-      | consŭl, m. | consŭlis | consul  |
| ăr-      | jubăr, n.  | jubăris  | sunbeam |
| arr-     | far, n.    | farris   | flour   |
| ěr-      | ansēr, m.  | ansēris  | goose   |
| ēr-      | vēr, n.    | vēris    | spring  |
| ter- tr- | māter, f.  | mātris   | mother  |
| ōr-      | aequōr, n. | aequōris | sea     |
| ōr-      | ēbūr, n.   | ebōris   | ivory   |
| ōr-      | sorōr, f.  | sorōris  | sister  |
| ūr-      | vultūr, m. | vultūris | vulture |
| ūr-      | fūr, m.    | fūris    | thief   |

*Stems in Nasals.*

|         |             |          |              |
|---------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| ăn-     | cănīs, c.   | canis    | dog          |
| ĕn-     | juvenis, c. | juvenis  | young person |
| ĕn- ĭn- | nōmĕn, n.   | nomīnis  | name         |
| ōn- ĭn- | hōmo, m.    | homīnis  | man          |
| ōn-     | leo, m.     | leōnis   | lion         |
| īōn-    | rătio, f.   | ratiōnis | reason       |
| rn-     | caro, f.    | carnis   | flesh        |
| ĕm-     | hiemps, f.  | hiēmis   | winter       |

## A. Consonant Stems.

22

## (1) Stems in Gutturals: c, g.

| Stem  | jūdic-<br>judge, c.    | rādic-<br>root, f. | rēg-<br>king, m. |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| SING. |                        |                    |                  |
| N. V. | jūdex, a judge         | rādex              | rex              |
| Acc.  | jūdicem, a judge       | radicem            | rēgem            |
| Gen.  | judicis, of a judge    | radicis            | regis            |
| Dat.  | judici, to a judge     | radici             | regi             |
| Abl.  | judicē, from a judge   | radicē             | regē             |
| PLUR. |                        |                    |                  |
| N. V. | judicēs, judges        | radicēs            | regēs            |
| Acc.  | judicēs, judges        | radicēs            | regēs            |
| Gen.  | judicum, of judges     | radicum            | regum            |
| Dat.  | judicībūs, to judges   | radicībūs          | regībūs          |
| Abl.  | judicībūs, from judges | radicībūs          | regībūs          |

Decline also: f. vox, vōc-, voice; c. dux, dūc-, leader; m. grex, grēg-, flock.

23

## (2) Stems in Dentals: t, d.

| Stem  | aetāt-<br>age, f. | pēd-<br>foot, m. | cāpīt-<br>head, n. |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| SING. |                   |                  |                    |
| N. V. | aetās             | pēs              | cāpūt              |
| Acc.  | aetātem           | pēdem            | capūt              |
| Gen.  | aetatīs           | pedīs            | capitīs            |
| Dat.  | aetati            | pedi             | capiti             |
| Abl.  | aetatē            | pedē             | capitē             |
| PLUR. |                   |                  |                    |
| N. V. | aetatēs           | pedēs            | capitā             |
| Acc.  | aetatēs           | pedēs            | capitā             |
| Gen.  | aetatum           | pedum            | capitum            |
| Dat.  | aetatībūs         | pedībūs          | capitībūs          |
| Abl.  | aetatībūs         | pedībūs          | capitībūs          |

Decline also: f. virtūs, virtūt-, virtue; c. milēs, milīt-, soldier; m. lapis, lapīd-, stone; f. laus, laud-, praise.



## 24

## (8) Stems in Labials : p, b.

|       | Stem      | princēp-<br>princip-<br>chief, c. |             |
|-------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| SING. |           |                                   | PLUR.       |
| N. V. | princeps  |                                   | principēs   |
| Acc.  | princīpem |                                   | principēs   |
| Gen.  | principīs |                                   | principum   |
| Dat.  | principī  |                                   | principībūs |
| Abl.  | principē  |                                   | principībūs |

Decline also : c. forceps, **forcēp-**, *tongs* ; m. auceps, **aucēp-**, *fowler*.

## 25

## Stems in the Spirant s.

Stems in **s** do not add **s** in the Nominative Singular, and generally they change **s** into **r** in the other cases.

| Stem  | flos-<br>flōr-<br>flower, m. | ōpus-<br>ōpēr-<br>work, n. | crūs-<br>crūr-<br>leg, n. |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| SING. |                              |                            |                           |
| N. V. | flōs                         | opūs                       | crūs                      |
| Acc.  | flōrem                       | opūs                       | crūs                      |
| Gen.  | flōrīs                       | opērīs                     | crūrīs                    |
| Dat.  | flōrī                        | operī                      | crurī                     |
| Abl.  | flōrē                        | operē                      | crurē                     |
| PLUR. |                              |                            |                           |
| N. V. | flōrēs                       | operā                      | crurā                     |
| Acc.  | flōrēs                       | operā                      | crurā                     |
| Gen.  | florum                       | operum                     | crurum                    |
| Dat.  | flōrībūs                     | operībūs                   | crurībūs                  |
| Abl.  | flōrībūs                     | operībūs                   | crurībūs                  |

Decline also : m. honōs, **honōr-**, *honour* ; n. tempus, **tempēr-**, *time* ; corpus, **corpēr-**, *body* ; genus, **genēr-**, *race* ; jūs, **jūr-**, *law*.

## 26

## Stems in Liquids : l, r.

Stems in l, r, do not take s in the Nominative Singular.

| Stem  | consŭl-           | ămōr-           | pătēr-                   | aequōr-        |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
|       | <i>consul, m.</i> | <i>love, m.</i> | <i>patr-<br/>father.</i> | <i>sea, n.</i> |
| SING. |                   |                 |                          |                |
| N. V. | consŭl            | ămōr            | pătēr                    | aequōr         |
| Acc.  | consŭlem          | amōrem          | patrem                   | aequōr         |
| Gen.  | consŭlis          | amorīs          | patrīs                   | aequōris       |
| Dat.  | consŭlī           | amorī           | patrī                    | aequorī        |
| Abl.  | consŭlē           | amorē           | patrē                    | aequorē        |
| PLUR. |                   |                 |                          |                |
| N. V. | consŭlēs          | amorēs          | patrēs                   | aequoră        |
| Acc.  | consŭlēs          | amorēs          | patrēs                   | aequoră        |
| Gen.  | consulum          | amorum          | patrum                   | aequorum       |
| Dat.  | consŭlibŭs        | amoribŭs        | patrībŭs                 | aequoribŭs     |
| Abl.  | consŭlibŭs        | amoribŭs        | patrībŭs                 | aequoribŭs     |

Decline also : m. sŏl, **sŏl-**, *sun*; orătōr, **orătōr-**, *speaker*; carcēr, **carcēr-**, *prison*; frăter, **fratr-**, *brother*; n. ebŭr, **ebŏr-**, *ivory*.

## 27

## Stems in Nasals : n, m.

Stems ending in n do not take s in the Nominative Singular.

Stems in ōn, ŏn, drop the n.

| Stem  | lēōn-           | virgōn-                       | nŏmēn-                     |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
|       | <i>lion, m.</i> | <i>virgin-<br/>virgin, f.</i> | <i>nomīn-<br/>name, n.</i> |
| SING. |                 |                               |                            |
| N. V. | leō             | virgō                         | nŏmēn                      |
| Acc.  | leōnem          | virgīnem                      | nomēn                      |
| Gen.  | leonīs          | virginīs                      | nŏmīnīs                    |
| Dat.  | leonī           | virginī                       | nomīnī                     |
| Abl.  | leonē           | virginē                       | nomīnē                     |
| PLUR. |                 |                               |                            |
| N. V. | leonēs          | virginēs                      | nomīnă                     |
| Acc.  | leonēs          | virginēs                      | nomīnă                     |
| Gen.  | leonum          | virginum                      | nominum                    |
| Dat.  | leonībŭs        | virginībŭs                    | nomīnībŭs                  |
| Abl.  | leonībŭs        | virginībŭs                    | nomīnībŭs                  |

Decline also : m. latrŏ, **latrŏn-**, *robber*; f. ratiŏ, **ratiŏn-**, *reason*; m. ordŏ, **ordŏn-**, *order*; homŏ, **homŏn-**, *man*; n. carmēn, **carmŏn-**, *song*.

There is only one Stem in m : hiemps, *winter*; Gen. hiēmis, f.

## 28

## B. I- Stems.

(1) Stems with Nom. Sing. in *-is*, and in *-er* from Stem *ri-*:

| Stem  | clāvī-         | cīvī-              | imbrī-            |
|-------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
|       | <i>key, f.</i> | <i>citizen, c.</i> | <i>shower, m.</i> |
| SING. |                |                    |                   |
| N. V. | clāvīs         | cīvīs              | imbēr             |
| Acc.  | clavīm, em     | civem              | imbrem            |
| Gen.  | clavīs         | civīs              | imbrīs            |
| Dat.  | clavī          | civī               | imbri             |
| Abl.  | clavī, ě       | civě, ī            | imbri, ě          |
| PLUR. |                |                    |                   |
| N. V. | clavēs         | civēs              | imbrēs            |
| Acc.  | clavis, ěs     | civīs, ěs          | imbrīs, ěs        |
| Gen.  | clavium        | civium             | imbrium           |
| Dat.  | clavībūs       | civībūs            | imbrībūs          |
| Abl.  | clavībūs       | civībūs            | imbrībūs          |

Decline like *clavis*: *f. classis, fleet*; *nāvis, ship*.Decline like *civis*: *m. amnis, river*; *collis, hill*; *ignis, fire*; *f. ovis, sheep*  
*m. canālis, canal*; *aedilis, aedile*.Decline like *imber*: *f. linter, boat*; *m. ūter, leathern bottle*.Note.—*Vis, f., force*, Stem *vī-*, is thus declined:

|       |       |         |
|-------|-------|---------|
|       | SING. | PLUR.   |
| N. V. | vīs   | vires   |
| Acc.  | vīm   | vires   |
| Gen.  | —     | vīrium  |
| Dat.  | —     | vīribus |
| Abl.  | vī    | vīribus |

## 29

(2) Stems with Nom. Sing. in *-es*:

| Stem  | nūbī- | cloud, f. |
|-------|-------|-----------|
|       | SING. | PLUR.     |
| N. V. | nūbēs | nubēs     |
| Acc.  | nubem | nubēs, is |
| Gen.  | nubīs | nubium    |
| Dat.  | nubī  | nubībūs   |
| Abl.  | nubě  | nubībūs   |

Decline also: *mōlēs, pile*; *rūpēs, crag*.

- 30** (3) Stems which have two consonants (a liquid or nasal and a mute) before i, and drop i before the s in the Nom. Sing. :

| Stem  | montī-              | urbī-           |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------|
|       | <i>mountain, m.</i> | <i>city, f.</i> |
| SING. |                     |                 |
| N. V. | mons                | urbs            |
| Acc.  | montem              | urbem           |
| Gen.  | montīs              | urbīs           |
| Dat.  | montī               | urbī            |
| Abl.  | montē               | urbē            |
| PLUR. |                     |                 |
| N. V. | montēs              | urbēs           |
| Acc.  | montēs, īs          | urbēs, īs       |
| Gen.  | montium             | urbium          |
| Dat.  | montībūs            | urbībūs         |
| Abl.  | montībūs            | urbībūs         |

Decline also : m. dens, **denti-**, *tooth* ; f. arx, **arci-**, *citadel* ; ars, **arti-**, *art* ; stirps, **stirpi-**, *stem* ; frons, **fronti-**, *forehead* ; frons, **frondi-**, *leaf* ; bidens, **bidenti-**, *sheep*, but m. *fork* ; c. parens, **parenti-**, *parent*.

- 31** (4) Neuter Stems with Nom. Sing. in -ē, -āl, -ār :

These either change ĭ into ĕ in the Nom. Sing. or drop the vowel and shorten the final syllable.

| Stem       | mārī-      | ānimālī-      | calcārī-    |
|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
|            | <i>sea</i> | <i>animal</i> | <i>spur</i> |
| SING.      |            |               |             |
| N. V. Acc. | mārē       | animāl        | calcār      |
| Gen.       | marīs      | animālīs      | calcārīs    |
| Dat. Abl.  | marī       | animālī       | calcārī     |
| PLUR.      |            |               |             |
| N. V. Acc. | mariā      | animaliā      | calcariā    |
| Gen.       | marium     | animalium     | calcarium   |
| Dat. Abl.  | marībūs    | animalībūs    | calcarībūs  |

Decline also : conclāve, *room* ; cubile, *couch* ; rētē, *net* (abl. sing. ē) ; tribūnāl, *tribunal* ; exemplar, *pattern*.

*Note.*—The Locative sing. ends in -ī or -ē ; the plural in -ībus : rūri or rūrē, *in the country* ; vesperī or vesperē, *in the evening* ; Carthāginī or Carthāginē, *at Carthage* ; Gādibus, *at Gades (Cadiz)*.

The following have exceptional forms:—Juppiter, and sēnex, *old man*.

|       |          | SING. | PLUR.   |
|-------|----------|-------|---------|
| N. V. | Juppiter | sēnex | sēnēs   |
| Acc.  | Jōvem    | senem | senēs   |
| Gen.  | Jovīs    | senīs | senum   |
| Dat.  | Jovī     | senī  | senībus |
| Abl.  | Jovē     | senē  | senībus |

## FOURTH DECLENSION.

33

## U- Stems.

The Nominative of masculine and feminine nouns is formed by adding *s*; neuters have the plain Stem with *ū* (long).

| Stem  | grādū-<br><i>step, m.</i> |                    | gēnū<br><i>knee, n.</i> |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| SING. |                           |                    |                         |
| Nom.  | grādūs                    | <i>a step</i>      | gēnū                    |
| Voc.  | gradūs                    | <i>o step</i>      | genū                    |
| Acc.  | gradum                    | <i>a step</i>      | genū                    |
| Gen.  | gradūs                    | <i>of a step</i>   | genūs                   |
| Dat.  | gradnī                    | <i>to a step</i>   | genū                    |
| Abl.  | gradū                     | <i>from a step</i> | genū                    |
| PLUR. |                           |                    |                         |
| Nom.  | gradūs                    | <i>steps</i>       | genūā                   |
| Voc.  | gradūs                    | <i>o steps</i>     | genūā                   |
| Acc.  | gradūs                    | <i>steps</i>       | genūā                   |
| Gen.  | graduum                   | <i>of steps</i>    | genuum                  |
| Dat.  | gradībūs                  | <i>to steps</i>    | genībūs                 |
| Abl.  | gradībūs                  | <i>from steps</i>  | genībūs                 |

Decline like **gradus**: fructus, *fruit*; senātus, *senate*; manus, *f., hand*.

Decline like **genu**: cornu, *horn*; veru, *spit* (det. abl. plur. -ūbus).

### 34 Domus, f., is thus declined :

|              | SINGULAR.     | PLURAL.           |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <i>N. V.</i> | dōmūs         | domūs             |
| <i>Acc.</i>  | domum         | domūs or domōs    |
| <i>Gen.</i>  | domūs         | domōrum or domuum |
| <i>Dat.</i>  | domuī or domō | domībūs           |
| <i>Abl.</i>  | domō          | domībūs           |

The Locative domī, *at home*, is often used.

### FIFTH DECLENSION.

### 35

#### E- Stems.

The Nom. Sing. is formed by adding *s* to the Stem.

Stem *rē-*, *thing*.

|             | SINGULAR.              | PLURAL.                  |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | rēs <i>a thing</i>     | rēs <i>things</i>        |
| <i>Voc.</i> | rēs <i>o thing</i>     | rēs <i>o things</i>      |
| <i>Acc.</i> | rem <i>a thing</i>     | rēs <i>things</i>        |
| <i>Gen.</i> | rēī <i>of a thing</i>  | rērum <i>of things</i>   |
| <i>Dat.</i> | rēī <i>to a thing</i>  | rēbūs <i>to things</i>   |
| <i>Abl.</i> | rē <i>from a thing</i> | rēbūs <i>from things</i> |

Decline like *res*: diēs, *day* (gen. dat., diēī); aciēs, *line of battle*; faciēs, *face*; seriēs, *series*; speciēs, *form*; spēs, *hope*; fidēs, *faith*; glaciēs, *ice*; meridiēs, *noon*.

*Res* and *dies* are the only nouns used in the Gen., Dat., and Abl. Plural. *Fides*, *glacies*, *meridies*, are Singular only.

*Note*.—The Locative ends in *-ē*.

**Respublica**, *the public interest, the republic, the State*, is declined in both its parts :

|              | SINGULAR.   | PLURAL.         |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| <i>N. V.</i> | rēpublicā   | rēpublicae      |
| <i>Acc.</i>  | republicam  | rēpublicās      |
| <i>Gen.</i>  | reipublicae | rērumpublicārum |
| <i>Dat.</i>  | reipublicae | rēbuspublicis   |
| <i>Abl.</i>  | rēpublicā   | rēbuspublicis   |

## DEFECTIVE AND VARIABLE SUBSTANTIVES.

- 36** Many nouns are found only in the Singular ; these are chiefly proper names and words of general meaning : as

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| justitia, <i>justice.</i> | humus, <i>ground.</i> |
| vesper, <i>evening.</i>   | aurum, <i>gold.</i>   |

- 37** Many nouns are used only in the Plural :

|                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| arma, <i>arms.</i>       | insidiae, <i>ambush.</i>        |
| artūs, <i>limbs.</i>     | liberi, <i>children.</i>        |
| cūnae, <i>cradle.</i>    | mānes, <i>departed spirits.</i> |
| divitiae, <i>riches.</i> | moenia, <i>town walls.</i>      |
| fasti, <i>annals.</i>    | nūgae, <i>trifles.</i>          |
| fēriae, <i>holidays.</i> | penates, <i>household gods.</i> |
| indūtiae, <i>truce.</i>  | tenebrae, <i>darkness.</i>      |

And names of towns, days, festivals: Athēnae, Delphi, Kalendae, *Calends* ; Bacchanālia, *festival of Bacchus.*

- 38** Some words have a different meaning in Singular and Plural :

| SINGULAR.     |                      | PLURAL.      |                        |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| aedes,        | <i>temple.</i>       | aedes,       | <i>house.</i>          |
| auxilium,     | <i>help.</i>         | auxilia,     | <i>allied forces.</i>  |
| carbasus, f., | <i>linen.</i>        | carbasa, n., | <i>sails.</i>          |
| castrum,      | <i>fort.</i>         | castra,      | <i>camp.</i>           |
| cēra,         | <i>wax.</i>          | cērae,       | <i>waxen tablet.</i>   |
| cōpia,        | <i>plenty.</i>       | cōpiae,      | <i>forces.</i>         |
| finis,        | <i>end.</i>          | fines,       | <i>boundaries.</i>     |
| grātia,       | <i>favour.</i>       | gratiae,     | <i>thanks.</i>         |
| impedimentum, | <i>hindrance.</i>    | impedimenta, | <i>baggage.</i>        |
| littera,      | <i>letter of the</i> | litterae,    | <i>epistle, liter-</i> |
|               | <i>alphabet.</i>     |              | <i>ature.</i>          |
| lūdus,        | <i>play.</i>         | ludi,        | <i>public games.</i>   |
| opem (acc.),  | <i>help.</i>         | opes,        | <i>wealth.</i>         |
| opera,        | <i>labour.</i>       | operae,      | <i>work-people.</i>    |
| sal,          | <i>salt.</i>         | sales,       | <i>wit.</i>            |

- 39** Some nouns have two forms of Declension :

pecus, pecōris, n., *cattle* ; pecus, pecūdis, f., *a single head of cattle.*  
plebs, plēbis, f. ; plebes, plebei, f., *the common people.*

40 In many nouns some of the cases are wanting ; thus :

|       | <i>feast, f.,</i> | <i>fruit, f.,</i> | <i>help, f.,</i> | <i>prayer, f.,</i> | <i>change, f.</i> |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| N. V. | —                 | —                 | —                | —                  | —                 |
| Acc.  | dāpēm             | frūgem            | ōpēm             | prēcēm             | vīcem             |
| Gen.  | dapīs             | frugīs            | opīs             | —                  | vīcīs             |
| Dat.  | dapī              | frugī             | —                | precī              | —                 |
| Abl.  | dapē              | frugē             | opē              | precē              | vīcē              |

These have full plural -es, -um, -ibus, except Gen. viciūm.

41 Some have only Nom. Acc. S. : fās, *right*, nēfās, *wrong*, instar, *likeness*, size, opus, *need*, nihil, *nothing*.

## DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

42 Adjectives are declined by Gender, Number and Case.

43 A. Adjectives of three endings in -us, -a, -um or -er, -a, -um are declined like Substantives of the Second and First Declension, O- and A- Stems.

| Stem    | bōnŏ-   | bŏnă         | bŏnŏ-   |
|---------|---------|--------------|---------|
|         |         | <i>good.</i> |         |
| SING.   | M.      | F.           | N.      |
| Nom.    | bonŭs   | bonă         | bonum   |
| Voc.    | bonē    | bonă         | bonum   |
| Acc.    | bonum   | bonam        | bonum   |
| Gen.    | bonī    | bonae        | bonī    |
| Dat.    | bonō    | bonae        | bonō    |
| Abl.    | bonō    | bonā         | bonō    |
| PLURAL. |         |              |         |
| Nom.    | bonī    | bonae        | bonă    |
| Voc.    | bonī    | bonae        | bonă    |
| Acc.    | bonōs   | bonās        | bonă    |
| Gen.    | bonōrum | bonārum      | bonōrum |
| Dat.    | bonīs   | bonīs        | bonīs   |
| Abl.    | bonīs   | bonīs        | bonīs   |

Decline also: cārus, *dear*; dūrus, *hard*; malus, *bad*; magnus, *great*; parvus, *small*; dubius, *doubtful*.



| Stem            | tēnērō-        | tēnērā-   | tēnērō-   |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | <i>tender.</i> |           |           |
| SING.           | M.             | F.        | N.        |
| <i>Nom.</i>     | tēnēr          | tēnērā    | tēnērūm   |
| <i>Voc.</i>     | tēner          | tēnērā    | tēnerūm   |
| <i>Acc.</i>     | tēnerūm        | tēneram   | tēnerūm   |
| <i>Gen.</i>     | tēnerī         | tēnerae   | tēnerī    |
| <i>Dat.</i>     | tēnerō         | tēnerae   | tēnerō    |
| <i>Abl.</i>     | tēnerō         | tēnērā    | tēnerō    |
| PLURAL.         |                |           |           |
| <i>N. V.</i>    | tēnerī         | tēnerae   | tēnērā    |
| <i>Acc.</i>     | tēnerōs        | tēnerās   | tēnērā    |
| <i>Gen.</i>     | tēnerōrum      | tēnerārum | tēnerōrum |
| <i>D., Abl.</i> | tēnerīs        | tēnerīs   | tēnerīs   |

Decline also: *asper, rough*; *lacer, torn*; *liber, free*; *miser, wretched*; *prosper, prosperous*; *frūgifer, fruit-bearing*, *plūmiger, feathered*, and other compounds of *fero* and *gero*; also *satur, full*, *satūra, satūrum*.

| Stem            | nīgrō-        | nīgrā-   | nīgrō-   |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|----------|
|                 | <i>black.</i> |          |          |
| SING.           | M.            | F.       | N.       |
| <i>Nom.</i>     | nīgēr         | nīgrā    | nīgrūm   |
| <i>Voc.</i>     | nīgēr         | nīgrā    | nīgrūm   |
| <i>Acc.</i>     | nīgrūm        | nīgram   | nīgrūm   |
| <i>Gen.</i>     | nīgrī         | nīgrae   | nīgrī    |
| <i>Dat.</i>     | nīgrō         | nīgrae   | nīgrō    |
| <i>Abl.</i>     | nīgrō         | nīgrā    | nīgrō    |
| PLURAL.         |               |          |          |
| <i>N. V.</i>    | nīgrī         | nīgrae   | nīgrā    |
| <i>Acc.</i>     | nīgrōs        | nīgrās   | nīgrā    |
| <i>Gen.</i>     | nīgrōrum      | nīgrārum | nīgrōrum |
| <i>D., Abl.</i> | nīgrīs        | nīgrīs   | nīgrīs   |

Decline also: *aeger, sick*; *āter, jet-black*; *pulcher, beautiful*; *ruber, red*; *sacer, sacred*.

**44** B. Adjectives of two endings and of one ending in the Nominative Singular are declined like Substantives of the Third Declension.

**45** (1) Adjectives with Nominative Singular in *-is*, Masc. and Fem.; in *-e* Neuter : I- Stems.

| Stem     | tristī-, <i>sad</i> . |         |              |           |
|----------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|
|          | SINGULAR.             |         | PLURAL.      |           |
|          | M. F.                 | N.      | M. F.        | N.        |
| N. V.    | tristīs               | tristē  | tristēs      | tristiā   |
| Acc.     | tristem               | tristē  | tristēs, -is | tristiā   |
| Gen.     | tristīs               | tristīs | tristium     | tristium  |
| D., Abl. | tristī                | tristī  | tristībūs    | tristībūs |

Decline also : *brēvis*, *short*; *omnis*, *all*; *aequālis*, *equal*; *hostilis*, *hostile*; *facilis*, *easy*; *illustris*, *illustrious*; *lūgubris*, *mournful*.

Some stems in *ri-* form the Masc. Nom. Sing. in *-er* :

| Stem     | ācrī-, <i>keen</i> . |            |         |
|----------|----------------------|------------|---------|
| SING.    | M.                   | F.         |         |
| N. V.    | ācēr                 | ācrīs      | ācrē    |
| Acc.     | acrem                | acrem      | acrē    |
| Gen.     | acrīs                | acrīs      | acrīs   |
| Dat.     | acrī                 | acrī       | acrī    |
| Abl.     | acrī                 | acrī       | acrī    |
| PLUR.    |                      |            |         |
| N. V.    | acrēs                | acrēs      | acriā   |
| Acc.     | acrēs, -īs           | acrēs, -īs | acriā   |
| Gen.     | acrium               | acrium     | acrium  |
| D., Abl. | acrībūs              | acrībūs    | acrībūs |

Decline like *acer* the following : *celēber*, *famous*; *salūber*, *healthy*; *alācer*, *brisk*; *volūcer*, *winged*; *campester*, *level*; *equester*, *equestrian*; *pedester*, *pedestrian*; *paluster*, *marshy*; *puter*, *crumbling*; with September, October, November, December, masculine only.

## 16 (2) Adjectives with Nom. Sing. the same for all genders :

(a) *I- Stems.*Stem felicĭ-, *happy.*

|       | M. F.             | SING. | N.                | M. F.               | PLUR. | N.               |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------|
| N. V. | <b>felix</b>      |       | <b>felix</b>      | <b>felicēs</b>      |       | <b>feliċiā</b>   |
| Acc.  | <b>felicem</b>    |       | <b>felix</b>      | <b>felicēs, -īs</b> |       | <b>feliċiā</b>   |
| Gen.  | <b>felicĭs</b>    |       | <b>felicĭs</b>    | <b>felicium</b>     |       | <b>felicium</b>  |
| Dat.  | <b>felicĭ</b>     |       | <b>felicĭ</b>     | <b>felicĭbūs</b>    |       | <b>felicĭbūs</b> |
| Abl.  | <b>felicĭ, -ē</b> |       | <b>felicĭ, -ē</b> | <b>felicĭbūs</b>    |       | <b>felicĭbūs</b> |

Stem ingentĭ-, *huge.*

|       | M. F.              | SING. | N.            | M. F.                | PLUR. | N.              |
|-------|--------------------|-------|---------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| N. V. | <b>ingens</b>      |       | <b>ingens</b> | <b>ingentēs</b>      |       | <b>ingentiā</b> |
| Acc.  | <b>ingentem</b>    |       | <b>ingens</b> | <b>ingentēs, -īs</b> |       | <b>ingentiā</b> |
| Gen.  | <b>ingentĭs</b>    |       |               | <b>ingentium</b>     |       |                 |
| Dat.  | <b>ingentĭ</b>     |       |               | <b>ingentĭbūs</b>    |       |                 |
| Abl.  | <b>ingentĭ, -ē</b> |       |               | <b>ingentĭbūs</b>    |       |                 |

Decline like **felix**: audax, audāci-, *bold*; duplex, duplici-, *double*; vēlox, velōci-, *swift*.Decline like **ingens**: amans, amanti-, *loving*; sapiens, sapienti-, *wise*; concors, concordi-, *agreeing*; par, pari-, *like*.

## 17

(b) *Consonant Stems.*Consonant Stems, except pauper, form the Nom. Sing. in **s**.Stem divĭt-, *rich.*

|       | SINGULAR.      | PLURAL.          |
|-------|----------------|------------------|
| N. V. | <b>divēs</b>   | <b>dīvitēs</b>   |
| Acc.  | <b>divĭtem</b> | <b>divitēs</b>   |
| Gen.  | <b>divitĭs</b> | <b>divitum</b>   |
| Dat.  | <b>divitĭ</b>  | <b>divitĭbūs</b> |
| Abl.  | <b>divitē</b>  | <b>divitĭbūs</b> |

Decline like **dives**: pauper, pauper-, *poor*; sospes, sospit-, *safe*; superstes, superstit-, *surviving*; deses, desid-, *slothful*; reses, resid-, *reposing*; compos, compot-, *possessing*; caelebs, caelib-, *unmarried*; pubes, puber-, *full grown*; vetus, veter-, *old*.

Dives has a contracted form dis, acc. ditem, &amp;c.; with abl. sing. diti and neut. plur. ditia; gen. plur. ditium. Dives and vetus are used as neut. acc. sing. Vetus has neut. plur. vetera. The rest have no neuter forms.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

## 48 Adjectives are compared in three degrees.

- (1) Positive : *dūrus, hard.* *tristis, sad.*  
 (2) Comparative : *duriōr, harder.* *tristiōr, sadder.*  
 (3) Superlative : *durissimus, hardest.* *tristissimus, saddest.*

The Positive is the adjective itself expressing the quality; the Comparative expresses a greater degree; the Superlative expresses a very great, or the greatest, degree of the quality.

The Comparative is formed from the Positive by adding the suffix *-ior* to the last consonant of the Stem; the Superlative generally by adding *-issimus* to the last consonant of the Stem.

| Stem            | Positive           | Comparative      | Superlative          |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <i>dur-o-</i>   | <i>durus</i>       | <i>dur-iōr</i>   | <i>dur-issimus</i>   |
| <i>trist-i-</i> | <i>tristis</i>     | <i>trist-iōr</i> | <i>trist-issimū</i>  |
| <i>audāc-i-</i> | <i>audax, bold</i> | <i>audac-iōr</i> | <i>audac-issimus</i> |

## 49 The Comparative is declined as follows :

|              | M. F.             | SING.                  | N.              | M. F.              | PLUR.               | N.               |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>N. V.</i> | <i>tristior</i>   |                        | <i>tristius</i> | <i>tristiōrēs</i>  |                     | <i>tristiōrā</i> |
| <i>Acc.</i>  | <i>tristiōrem</i> |                        | <i>tristius</i> | <i>tristior-es</i> |                     | <i>tristiorā</i> |
| <i>Gen.</i>  |                   | <i>tristiōrīs</i>      |                 |                    | <i>tristorum</i>    |                  |
| <i>Dat.</i>  |                   | <i>tristiorī</i>       |                 |                    | <i>tristiorībūs</i> |                  |
| <i>Abl.</i>  |                   | <i>tristior-ē, -ī*</i> |                 |                    | <i>tristiorībūs</i> |                  |

50 The Superlative is declined from *o-* and *a-* Stems, like *bonus*.

Adjectives with Stems in *ro-*, *ri-*, form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding *-imus*. Words like *niger* insert *e* before *r* in the Superlative.

| Stem           | Positive           | Comparative                 | Superlative       |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>tener-o</i> | <i>tener</i>       | <i>tenerior</i>             | <i>tenerrimus</i> |
| <i>nigr-o</i>  | <i>niger</i>       | <i>nigrior</i>              | <i>nigerrimus</i> |
| <i>celer-i</i> | <i>celer</i>       | <i>celerior</i>             | <i>celerrimus</i> |
| <i>veter-i</i> | <i>vetus veter</i> | <i>vetustior (veterior)</i> | <i>veterrimus</i> |

\* The Ablative in *-ī* is rare.

Six adjectives with Stems in *li-* also form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding *-imus* :

|                               |                            |                           |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>facilis, easy.</i>         | <i>similis, like.</i>      | <i>gracilis, slender.</i> |
| <i>difficilis, difficult.</i> | <i>dissimilis, unlike.</i> | <i>humilis, lowly.</i>    |
| <b>facilis</b>                | <b>facil-i</b>             | <b>facilior</b>           |
|                               |                            | <b>facillimus</b>         |

### IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

- 51** (1) Some Comparatives and Superlatives are formed from Stems distinct from that of the Positive :

| Positive              | Comparative            | Superlative               |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>bonus, good.</i>   | <i>melior, better.</i> | <i>optimus, best.</i>     |
| <i>malus, bad.</i>    | <i>pōjor, worse.</i>   | <i>pessimus, worst.</i>   |
| <i>parvus, small.</i> | <i>minor, less.</i>    | <i>minimus, least.</i>    |
| <i>multus, much.</i>  | <i>plūs, more.</i>     | <i>plūrimus, most.</i>    |
| <i>magnus, great.</i> | <i>mājor, greater.</i> | <i>maximus, greatest.</i> |

*Plūs* in the Sing. is neut. only ; Gen. *plūris*. Its Plural is : Nom. Acc. *plures* (m. f.), *plura* (n.) ; Gen. *plurium* ; D. Abl. *pluribus*.

*Senex, old*, has Comp. *senior* or *nātu mājor* ; Superl. *nātu maximus*.

*Juvenis, young*, has Comp. *jūnior* or *nātu minor* ; Superl. *nātu minimus*.

*Note.*—*Senior, junior* are not used as true comparatives of *senex, juvenis*, but with the meaning old rather than young, and young rather than old.

- 52** (2) Adjectives compounded with *-dīcus*, *-fīcus*, *-vōlus* (from *dico, facio, volo*), form the Comparative and Superlative as if from participles in *-ens*.

| Positive                         | Comparative          | Superlative              |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>maledīcus, evil-speaking.</i> | <i>maledicentior</i> | <i>maledicentissimus</i> |
| <i>benefīcus, beneficent.</i>    | <i>beneficentior</i> | <i>beneficentissimus</i> |
| <i>benevōlus, well-wishing.</i>  | <i>benevolentior</i> | <i>benevolentissimus</i> |

**53** (3) Adjectives in *-eus*, *-ius*, *-uus* are generally compared by using the adverbs *magis*, *more*, *maxime*, *most*, with the Positive: *dubius*, *doubtful*, *magis dubius*, *more doubtful*, *maxime dubius*, *most doubtful*.

**54** Some Comparatives and Superlatives denoting relations of place have no Positive, but correspond to Adverbs from the same Stem.

|                                            | Comparative      | Superlative                      |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>extrā</i> (adv.), <i>outside</i> .      | <i>extērior</i>  | <i>extrēmus</i> , <i>extimus</i> |
| <i>intrā</i> (adv.), <i>within</i> .       | <i>intērior</i>  | <i>intimus</i>                   |
| <i>suprā</i> (adv.), <i>above</i> .        | <i>supērior</i>  | <i>suprēmus</i> , <i>summus</i>  |
| <i>infrā</i> (adv.), <i>below</i> .        | <i>infērior</i>  | <i>infimus</i> , <i>imus</i>     |
| <i>citrā</i> (adv.), <i>on this side</i> . | <i>citērior</i>  | <i>citimus</i>                   |
| <i>ultrā</i> (adv.), <i>beyond</i> .       | <i>ultērior</i>  | <i>ultimus</i>                   |
| <i>prae</i> (prep.), <i>before</i> .       | <i>prior</i>     | <i>prīmus</i> , <i>first</i> .   |
| <i>post</i> (prep.), <i>after</i> .        | <i>postērior</i> | <i>postrēmus</i> , <i>last</i> . |
| <i>propē</i> (adv.), <i>near</i> .         | <i>propior</i>   | <i>proximus</i>                  |

### COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

**55** Adverbs derived from adjectives and ending in *-ē*, *-ō*, *-ter*, and rarely *-ē*, form Comparative in *-ius*, Superlative in *-issimē*.

| Adjective                       | Adverb                             | Comparative     | Superlative       |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <i>dignus</i> , <i>worthy</i> . | <i>dignē</i> , <i>worthily</i> .   | <i>dignius</i>  | <i>dignissimē</i> |
| <i>tūtus</i> , <i>safe</i> .    | <i>tūtō</i> , <i>safely</i> .      | <i>tutius</i>   | <i>tutissimē</i>  |
| <i>fortis</i> , <i>brave</i> .  | <i>fortiter</i> , <i>bravely</i> . | <i>fortius</i>  | <i>fortissimē</i> |
| <i>facilis</i> , <i>easy</i> .  | <i>facilē</i> , <i>easily</i> .    | <i>facilius</i> | <i>facillimē</i>  |

**56** Irregular Comparison has corresponding forms in Adverbs.

| Adverb                              | Comparative     | Superlative       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <i>benē</i> , <i>well</i> .         | <i>melius</i>   | <i>optimē</i>     |
| <i>malē</i> , <i>ill</i> .          | <i>pējus</i>    | <i>pessimē</i>    |
| <i>paullum</i> , <i>little</i> .    | <i>minus</i>    | <i>minimē</i>     |
| <i>multum</i> , <i>much</i> .       | <i>plūs</i>     | <i>plūrimum</i>   |
| <i>magnōpēre</i> , <i>greatly</i> . | <i>magis</i>    | <i>maximē</i>     |
| <i>diū</i> , <i>long</i> .          | <i>diutius</i>  | <i>diutissimē</i> |
| <i>intus</i> , <i>within</i> .      | <i>intērius</i> | <i>intimē</i>     |

*Magis* means *more* in degree; *plus*, *more* in quantity.

## NUMERALS.

**57** Numeral Adjectives are of three kinds :

1. Cardinals ; answering the question, *How many ?*
2. Ordinals ; answering the question, *Which in order of number ?*
3. Distributives ; answering the question, *How many each ?*

**58** Numeral Adverbs answer the question, *How many times ?*

Unus, from *o-* and *a-* Stems, is declined as follows :

|             | SING. |       |       | PLUR.  |        |        |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | ūnus  | ūna   | ūnum  | ūnī    | ūnae   | ūnā    |
| <i>Acc.</i> | unum  | unam  | unum  | unōs   | unās   | una    |
| <i>Gen.</i> | unius | unius | unius | unorum | unarum | unorum |
| <i>Dat.</i> | unī   | unī   | unī   | unīs   | unīs   | unīs   |
| <i>Abl.</i> | unō   | unā   | unō   | unīs   | unīs   | unīs   |

Duō is an *o-* Stem, and trēs an *i-* Stem.

|                 | M.        | F.     | N.     | M. and F. |        |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| <i>Nom.</i>     | duō       | duae   | duō    | trēs      | tria   |
| <i>Acc.</i>     | duōs, duo | duās   | duo    | trēs      | tria   |
| <i>Gen.</i>     | duōrum    | duārum | duōrum | trium     | trium  |
| <i>D., Abl.</i> | duōbūs    | duābūs | duōbūs | trībūs    | trībūs |

Decline like **duō** : ambō, both.

The Cardinals from quattuor to centum are indeclinable. Hundreds from *two* to *nine hundred* are *o-* and *a-* Stems, ducentī, ducentae, ducenta. Mille (*a thousand*) is indeclinable ; but milia (*thousands*) is declined like tria.

In Compound Numbers above twenty, the order is the same as in English. Either the smaller number with *et* comes first, or the larger without *et* : septem et triginta, *seven and thirty* ; or triginta septem, *thirty-seven*. Unus usually stands first : unus et vigintī, *twenty-one*. In numbers above a hundred the larger comes first, with or without *et*.

Thousands are expressed by putting (1) the numeral adverbs bis, ter, &c., before mille, which is used as an adjective : bis mille ; or (2) cardinal numbers before milia : duo milia.

Milia is used as a neuter substantive, and followed by a genitive : duo milia hominum, *two thousand men*.

| 59 ARABIC NUMERALS | ROMAN NUMERALS | CARDINALS ;<br>answering the question<br>Quotus ? <i>how many</i> ? | ORDINALS ;<br>answering the question<br>Quotus ? <i>which in order of number</i> ? | DISTRIBUTIVES ;<br>answering the question<br>Quoteni ? <i>how many each</i> ? | NUMERAL ADVERBS ;<br>answering the question<br>Quotiens ? <i>how many times</i> ? |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                  | I              | tinus                                                               | m. -ūs, f. -ū, n. -um.                                                             | m. -i, f. -ae, n. -ū.                                                         | semel, <i>once</i>                                                                |
| 2                  | II             | duo                                                                 | primus (prior), <i>first</i>                                                       | singuli, <i>one each</i>                                                      | bis, <i>twice</i>                                                                 |
| 3                  | III            | trēs                                                                | secundus (alter), <i>second</i>                                                    | binī, <i>two each</i>                                                         | ter, <i>three times, &amp;c.</i>                                                  |
| 4                  | III or IV      | quattuor                                                            | tertius, <i>third, &amp;c.</i>                                                     | ternī, or trinī, <i>three each, &amp;c.</i>                                   | quater                                                                            |
| 5                  | V              | quinque                                                             | quartus                                                                            | quaternī                                                                      | quinquens                                                                         |
| 6                  | VI             | sex                                                                 | quintus                                                                            | quinī                                                                         | sexiens                                                                           |
| 7                  | VII            | septem                                                              | sextus                                                                             | senī                                                                          | septiens                                                                          |
| 8                  | VIII or IIX    | octo                                                                | septimus                                                                           | septēnī                                                                       | octiens                                                                           |
| 9                  | VIII or IX     | nōvem                                                               | octāvus                                                                            | octōnī                                                                        | noviens                                                                           |
| 10                 | X              | dēcem                                                               | nōvus                                                                              | novēnī                                                                        | deciens                                                                           |
| 11                 | XI             | undēcim                                                             | decimus                                                                            | dēnī                                                                          | undeciens                                                                         |
| 12                 | XII            | duodecim                                                            | undecimus                                                                          | undēnī                                                                        | duodeciens                                                                        |
| 13                 | XIII           | tredecim                                                            | duodecimus                                                                         | duodēnī                                                                       | tredeciens                                                                        |
| 14                 | XIII or XIV    | quattuordecim                                                       | tertius decimus                                                                    | ternī dēnī                                                                    | quattuordeciens                                                                   |
| 15                 | XV             | quindecim                                                           | quartus decimus                                                                    | quaternī dēnī                                                                 | quindeciens                                                                       |
| 16                 | XVI            | sēdecim                                                             | quintus decimus                                                                    | quinī dēnī                                                                    | sēdeciens                                                                         |
| 17                 | XVII           | septendecim                                                         | sextus decimus                                                                     | senī dēnī                                                                     | septiesdeciens                                                                    |
| 18                 | XVIII or XIX   | { duōdēviginti<br>octodecim                                         | septimus decimus                                                                   | septēnī dēnī                                                                  | duodēviginti<br>duodēviginti                                                      |



|       |              |                             |                     |                 |                  |
|-------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 19    | XVIII or XIX | { undéviginti<br>novendecim | undévicensimus      | undéviciñi      | undéviciens      |
| 20    | XX           | viginti                     | vicensimus          | viçñi           | viçiens          |
| 21    | XXI          | unus et viginti             | unus et vicensimus  | viçñi singuli   | semel et viciens |
| 22    | XXII         | duo et viginti              | alter et vicensimus | viçñi bini      | bis et viciens   |
| 30    | XXX          | triginta                    | trigensimus         | triciñi         | triciens         |
| 40    | XXXX or XL   | quādrāgintā                 | quādrāgensimus      | quādrāgēñi      | quādrāgiens      |
| 50    | L            | quinquāginta                | quinquāgensimus     | quinquāgēñi     | quinquāgiens     |
| 60    | LX           | sexāginta                   | sexāgensimus        | sexāgēñi        | sexāgiens        |
| 70    | LXX          | septuāginta                 | septuāgensimus      | septuāgēñi      | septuāgiens      |
| 80    | LXXX or XXC  | octōginta                   | octōgensimus        | octōgēñi        | octōgiens        |
| 90    | LXXX or XC   | nōnāginta                   | nōnāgensimus        | nōnāgēñi        | nōnāgiens        |
| 100   | C            | centum                      | centensimus         | centiñi         | centiens         |
| 101   | CI           | centum et unus              | centensimus primus  | centēñi singuli | centiens semel   |
| 200   | CC           | ducenti, æ, a               | ducentensimus       | duçñi           | duçtiens         |
| 300   | CCC          | trecenti                    | trecentensimus      | treçiñi         | treçtiens        |
| 400   | CCCC         | quādringenti                | quādringentensimus  | quādringēñi     | quādringentiens  |
| 500   | Io or D      | quingenti                   | quingentensimus     | quingēñi        | quingentiens     |
| 600   | Ioc          | sexcenti                    | sexcentensimus      | sēcñi           | sexçtiens        |
| 700   | Iccc         | septingenti                 | septingentensimus   | septingēñi      | septingentiens   |
| 800   | Icccc        | octingenti                  | octingentensimus    | octingēñi       | octingentiens    |
| 900   | Icccc        | nongenti, noning-           | nongentensimus      | nongēñi         | nongentiens      |
| 1,000 | cl or M      | millē                       | millensimus         | singula milia   | milliens         |
| 2,000 | clcl or MM   | duo milia                   | bis-millensimus     | bina milia      | bis milliens     |

## PRONOUNS.

- 60** Pronouns either stand in the place of Substantives, or stand in the place of Adjectives, to define or point out Substantives.

There are three Persons :

First : The person speaking : *I* or *we*.

Second : The person spoken to : *thou* or *ye* (*you*).

Third : The person or thing spoken of : *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*.

Personal Pronouns stand only in place of Substantives. Possessive Pronouns, as *meus*, *my*, stand only for Adjectives. Most of the others can stand for Substantives or Adjectives.

**61**

## PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE.

## SINGULAR.

| 1st Person. |                     | 2nd Person.                            |  |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Nom.</i> | <i>ēgō, I.</i>      | <i>tū, thou</i> (so also <i>Voc.</i> ) |  |
| <i>Acc.</i> | <i>mē, me.</i>      | <i>tē, thee.</i>                       |  |
| <i>Gen.</i> | <i>meī, of me.</i>  | <i>tui, of thee.</i>                   |  |
| <i>Dat.</i> | <i>mihī, to me.</i> | <i>tibi, to thee.</i>                  |  |
| <i>Abl.</i> | <i>mē, from me.</i> | <i>tē, from thee.</i>                  |  |

## PLURAL.

| 1st Person. |                            | 2nd Person.                           |  |
|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Nom.</i> | <i>nōs, we.</i>            | <i>vōs, ye</i> (so also <i>Voc.</i> ) |  |
| <i>Acc.</i> | <i>nōs, us.</i>            | <i>vōs, you.</i>                      |  |
| <i>Gen.</i> | <i>{ nostrī } , of us.</i> | <i>{ vestrī } , of you.</i>           |  |
|             | <i>{ nostrum } ,</i>       | <i>{ vestrum } ,</i>                  |  |
| <i>Dat.</i> | <i>nōbīs, to us.</i>       | <i>vōbīs, to you.</i>                 |  |
| <i>Abl.</i> | <i>nōbīs, from us.</i>     | <i>vōbīs, from you.</i>               |  |

## Reflexive Pronoun.

|             |                                                                    |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | —                                                                  |
| <i>Acc.</i> | <i>sē</i> or <i>sēsē, himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i> |
| <i>Gen.</i> | <i>sui, of himself, &amp;c.</i>                                    |
| <i>Dat.</i> | <i>sibi, to himself, &amp;c.</i>                                   |
| <i>Abl.</i> | <i>sē</i> or <i>sēsē, from himself, &amp;c.</i>                    |

For the Personal Pronoun of the 3rd Person, *he*, *she*, *it*, the Demonstrative *is*, *ea*, *id*, is used.

## 62

## POSSESSIVE.

|       |              |                          |       |
|-------|--------------|--------------------------|-------|
| SING. | 1st Person : | meūs, meā, meum,         | my.   |
|       | 2nd Person : | tuūs, tuā, tuum,         | thy.  |
| PLUR. | 1st Person : | nostēr, nostrā, nostrum, | our.  |
|       | 2nd Person : | vestēr, vestrā, vestrum, | your. |

**Suus, sua, suum, his, her, its, their,** is the Possessive Pronoun of the Reflexive.

**Meus, tuus, suus** are declined like **bonus** : **noster, vester**, like **niger**. **Meus** has Voc. Sing. masc. **mī**. The other Possessives, except **noster**, have no Vocative.

## 63

## DEMONSTRATIVE.

**Is, that, or he, she, it.**

|      | SINGULAR. |      |      | PLURAL.   |           |           |
|------|-----------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|      | M.        | F.   | N.   | M.        | F.        | N.        |
| Nom. | Is        | eā   | Id   | iī or eī  | eae       | eā        |
| Acc. | eum       | eam  | id   | eōs       | eās       | eā        |
| Gen. | ējūs      | ējūs | ējūs | eōrum     | eārum     | eōrum     |
| Dat. | eī        | eī   | eī   | iīs (eīs) | iīs (eīs) | iīs (eīs) |
| Abl. | eō        | eā   | eō   | iīs (eīs) | iīs (eīs) | iīs (eīs) |

**Hic, this (near me), or he, she, it.**

|      | SINGULAR. |       |       | PLURAL. |       |       |
|------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
|      | M.        | F.    | N.    | M.      | F.    | N.    |
| Nom. | hic       | haec  | hōc   | hī      | hae   | haec  |
| Acc. | hunc      | hanc  | hoc   | hōs     | hās   | haec  |
| Gen. | hūjus     | hūjus | hūjus | hōrum   | hārum | hōrum |
| Dat. | huic      | huic  | huic  | hīs     | hīs   | hīs   |
| Abl. | hōc       | hāc   | hōc   | hīs     | hīs   | hīs   |

**Ille, that (yonder), or he, she, it.**

|      | SINGULAR. |        |        | PLURAL. |         |         |
|------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
|      | M.        | F.     | N.     | M.      | F.      | N.      |
| Nom. | illō      | illā   | illū   | illī    | illae   | illā    |
| Acc. | illum     | illam  | illud  | illōs   | illās   | illā    |
| Gen. | illīus    | illīus | illīus | illōrum | illārum | illōrum |
| Dat. | illī      | illī   | illī   | illīs   | illīs   | illīs   |
| Abl. | illō      | illā   | illō   | illīs   | illīs   | illīs   |

**Istē, that (near you),** is declined like **ille**.

64

## DEFINITIVE.

Idem, *same*.

## SINGULAR.

|      | M.      | F.      | N.      |
|------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nom. | īdem    | eādem   | īdem    |
| Acc. | eundem  | eandem  | idem    |
| Gen. | ējusdem | ējusdem | ējusdem |
| Dat. | eīdem   | eīdem   | eīdem   |
| Abl. | eōdem   | eādem   | eōdem   |

## PLURAL.

|      |               |               |          |
|------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Nom. | eīdem or īdem | eaedem        | eādem    |
| Acc. | eosdem        | eadem         | eadem    |
| Gen. | eōrundem      | eārundem      | eōrundem |
| Dat. |               | eīdem or īdem |          |
| Abl. |               | eīdem or īdem |          |

Ipsē, *self*.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

|      | M.     | F.     | N.     | M.      | F.      | N.      |
|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nom. | ipsē   | ipsā   | ipsum  | ipsī    | ipsae   | ipsā    |
| Acc. | ipsum  | ipsam  | ipsum  | ipsōs   | ipsas   | ipsā    |
| Gen. | ipsius | ipsius | ipsius | ipsōrum | ipsārum | ipsōrum |
| Dat. | ipsī   | ipsī   | ipsī   | ipsis   | ipsis   | ipsis   |
| Abl. | ipsō   | ipsā   | ipsō   | ipsis   | ipsis   | ipsis   |

65

## RELATIVE.

Qui, *who, which*.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

|      | M.    | F.    | N.    | M.             | F.     | N.     |
|------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|--------|
| Nom. | quī   | quae  | quōd  | quī            | quae   | quae   |
| Acc. | quem  | quam  | quod  | quōs           | quās   | quae   |
| Gen. | cūjus | cūjus | cūjus | quōrum         | quārum | quōrum |
| Dat. | cui   | cui   | cui   | quībūs or quīs |        |        |
| Abl. | quō   | quā   | quō   | quībūs or quīs |        |        |

66

## INTERROGATIVE.

Quis, *who ? what ?*

|      | M.            | F.               | N.             |      | M.             | N.             |
|------|---------------|------------------|----------------|------|----------------|----------------|
| Nom. | { quīs<br>quī | { (quīs)<br>quae | { quīd<br>quōd | Acc. | { quem<br>quem | { quīd<br>quōd |

In all other Cases singular and plural qui Interrogative is like the Relative.

67

## INDEFINITE.

**Quis**, *anyone or anything*.

|             | M.                          | F.                          | N.                           |             | M.                           | F.                           | N.                           |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | { <b>quis</b><br><b>quī</b> | { <b>quā</b><br><b>quae</b> | { <b>quid</b><br><b>quōd</b> | <i>Acc.</i> | { <b>quem</b><br><b>quem</b> | { <b>quam</b><br><b>quam</b> | { <b>quid</b><br><b>quōd</b> |

In all other Cases the Indefinite is like the Relative, except that *quā* or *quae* may be used in neut. nom. and acc. plural.

**Quis**, both Interrogative and Indefinite, and its compounds, are used **chiefly** as Substantives; **qui** and its compounds **chiefly** as Adjectives.

**Quid** and its compounds are used **only** as Substantives; **quod** and its compounds **only** as Adjectives.

## EXAMPLES :

|                 |                           |                        |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Homo qui venit, | <i>The man who comes.</i> | (qui, relative.)       |
| Quis venit?     | <i>Who comes?</i>         | (quis, interrogative.) |
| Qui homo venit? | <i>What man comes?</i>    | (qui, interrogative.)  |
| Aliquid amari,  | <i>Some bitterness.</i>   |                        |
| Aliquod verbum, | <i>Some word.</i>         |                        |

68

## COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

| MASC.                                  | FEM. | NEUT.                                |                                           |
|----------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>quicumquē</b> , <b>quaecumquē</b> , |      | <b>quodcumquē</b> ,                  | { <i>whosoever, or<br/>whatsoever.</i>    |
| <b>quisquīs</b> , <b>quisquīs</b> ,    |      | <b>quidquid</b> ( <b>quicquid</b> ), |                                           |
| <b>quidam</b> , <b>quaedam</b> ,       |      | <b>quiddam</b> ( <b>quoddam</b> ),   | { <i>a certain per-<br/>son or thing.</i> |
| <b>āliquis</b> , <b>āliquā</b> ,       |      | <b>āliquid</b> ,                     |                                           |
| <b>aliquī</b> , <b>aliquā</b> ,        |      | <b>aliquod</b> ,                     | { <i>someone or<br/>something.</i>        |
| <b>quisquam</b> —                      |      | <b>quidquam</b> ( <b>quicquam</b> ), |                                           |
|                                        |      |                                      | { <i>anyone<br/>at all.</i>               |
| <b>quisquē</b> , <b>quaequē</b> ,      |      | <b>quidquē</b> ( <b>quodque</b> ),   | { <i>each one<br/>severally.</i>          |
| <b>ūterquē</b> , <b>utraqūē</b> ,      |      | <b>utrumquē</b> ,                    |                                           |
|                                        |      |                                      | <i>each of two.</i>                       |

**Quisquam** is used as a Substantive, sing. only, chiefly in negative sentences; and the Adjective which belongs to it is **ullus**: **haud quisquam**, *not anyone*.

S. P.

D

- 69 The following Pronominal Adjectives form the Gen. Sing. in **-ius** and the Dat. Sing. in **-ī** like *ille*: **alius**, *other, another*; **ullus**, *any*; **nullus**, *none*; **sōlus**, *sole*; **tōtus**, *whole*; **ūter**, *which of two*; **alter**, *one of two, the other*; **neuter**, *neither*.

|             | SINGULAR. |       |       |         | PLURAL. |         |  |
|-------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|--|
|             | M.        | F.    | N.    | M.      | F.      | N.      |  |
| <i>Nom.</i> | āliūs     | āliā  | āliūd | ālī     | āliae   | āliā    |  |
| <i>Acc.</i> | aliūm     | aliām | aliūd | aliōs   | aliās   | alia    |  |
| <i>Gen.</i> | aliūs     | aliūs | aliūs | aliōrum | aliārum | aliōrum |  |
| <i>Dat.</i> | aliī      | aliī  | aliī  | aliīs   | aliīs   | aliīs   |  |
| <i>Abl.</i> | aliō      | aliā  | aliō  | aliīs   | aliīs   | aliīs   |  |

*Note.*—In *alius* the *i* of the Gen. Sing. is always long. In the Gen. of words declined like it the quantity of the *i* is doubtful; also in the Gen. of *uter*, neuter.

Like *alius*, but with Neuter Singular in **-um**, are declined *ullus*, *nullus*, *sōlus*, *tōtus*.

## SINGULAR.

|             | M.       | F.       | N.       |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | altēr    | altērā   | altērum  |
| <i>Acc.</i> | altērum  | altēram  | altērum  |
| <i>Gen.</i> | alteriūs | alteriūs | alteriūs |
| <i>Dat.</i> | alterī   | alterī   | alterī   |
| <i>Abl.</i> | alterō   | alterā   | alterō   |

## PLURAL.

|             | M.        | F.        | N.        |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | altērī    | altērae   | altērā    |
| <i>Acc.</i> | alterōs   | alterās   | altērā    |
| <i>Gen.</i> | alterōrum | alterārum | alterōrum |
| <i>Dat.</i> | alteris   | alteris   | alteris   |
| <i>Abl.</i> | alteris   | alteris   | alteris   |

Like *alter*, but casting out *e* before *r* in all cases except the Nom. Sing. Masculine, are declined,—

*ūter*, *utra*, *utrum*, *which (of two)*. neuter, *neutra*, *neutrum*, *neither*. These are seldom used in the plural.

70

## VERBS.

The Verb has :

The **Three Persons**—First, Second, Third.

The **Two Numbers**—Singular and Plural.

**Six Tenses :**

- (1) Present, (2) Future Simple, (3) Past Imperfect, (4) Perfect or Aorist, (5) Future Perfect, (6) Pluperfect.

**Three Moods :**

- (1) Indicative, (2) Imperative, (3) Conjunctive.

} The Verb  
Finite.

The **Infinitive** (Verbal Substantive).

**Three Participles** (Verbal Adjectives).

The **Gerund and Gerundive** (Verbal Substantive and Adjective).

**Two Supines** (Verbal Substantives).

} The Verb  
Infinite.

**Two Voices :**

- (1) Active, (2) Passive.

The Verb Finite is so called because it is limited by Mood and Persons ; while the Verb Infinite is not so limited.

D2

## 71

## PERSON AND NUMBER.

In English, Pronouns are used with Verbs to express the three Persons Singular and Plural: *I am, We are*. But in Latin the Pronouns are expressed by the personal suffixes.

|                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| su-m, <i>I am, am-o, I love.</i> | su-mus, <i>we are.</i>  |
| e-s, <i>thou art (you are).</i>  | es-tis, <i>ye are.</i>  |
| es-t, <i>he (she, it) is.</i>    | su-nt, <i>they are.</i> |

The Imperative Mood has only the Second and Third Person Singular and Plural, not the First.

## 72

## TENSES.

**Tenses** express the time of the action or state denoted by the Verb, as being :

- (1) Present, Past, or Future ;
- (2) Complete or Incomplete ;
- (3) Momentary or Continuous.

In English, by means of auxiliary Verbs, differences of time can be more accurately expressed than in Latin ; so that one tense in Latin may correspond to two tenses in English. Thus, *rogo, I ask*, has the following tenses :

|         |             |                   |           |                                                              |
|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present | Present     | <i>incomplete</i> | rogo      | <i>I ask</i><br><i>I am asking</i>                           |
|         | Perfect     | <i>complete</i>   | rogavi    | <i>I have asked</i><br><i>I have been asking</i>             |
| Future  | Fut. Simple | <i>incomplete</i> | rogabo    | <i>I shall ask</i><br><i>I shall be asking</i>               |
|         | Fut. Perf.  | <i>complete</i>   | rogavero  | <i>I shall have asked</i><br><i>I shall have been asking</i> |
| Past    | Perfect     | <i>incomplete</i> | rogavi    | <i>I had asked</i>                                           |
|         | Imperfect   |                   | rogabam   | <i>I was asking</i>                                          |
| Past    | Pluperf.    | <i>complete</i>   | rogaveram | <i>I had asked</i><br><i>I had been asking</i>               |

The Present, the Future Simple, and the Future Perfect are called **Primary** Tenses.

The Imperfect and the Pluperfect are called **Historic** Tenses.

The Perfect in the sense of *I have loved* is **Primary** ; in the sense of *I loved* it is **Historic**.



## 73

## MOOD.

**Moods** are the forms in which the idea contained in the Verb is presented.

The **Indicative** is the mood which states a fact : *amo, I love.*

The **Imperative** is the mood of command : *amā, love thou.*

The **Conjunctive** is the mood which represents something as thought of or as dependent : *ut amem, that I may love ; si amarem, if I were to love.\**

It has no Future tense-forms, but its other tenses can be used with future meaning.

## 74

## THE VERB INFINITIVE.

The **Infinitive** is a Verb Noun expressing action or state in general, without limit of person or number : *amāre, to love.*

The **Gerund** is a Verbal Substantive declined like neuters of the Second Declension. It supplies Cases to the Infinitive : *as amandi, of loving.*

The **Gerundive** is a Participle, or Verbal Adjective : *amandus, a, um, meet to be loved.*

The **Supines** are Cases of a Verbal Substantive : *amātum, in order to love ; amātu, for or in loving.*

The **Participles** are so called because they have partly the properties of Verbs and partly those of Adjectives ; there are three besides the Gerundive :

- |                 |           |                      |                                  |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Act. Pres.  | amans,    | <i>loving</i>        | (declined like <i>ingens</i> ).  |
| (b) Act. Fut.   | amatūrus, | <i>about to love</i> | } (declined like <i>bonus</i> ). |
| (c) Pass. Perf. | amātus,   | <i>loved</i>         |                                  |

\* In the Paradigms the tenses of the Conjunctive are given without any English translation, because their meaning varies so

much according to the context that it is impossible to convey it by any one rendering.

## 75

## VOICE.

The **Active Voice** expresses what the Subject of a Verb is or does :

*sum, I am ; valeo, I am well ; amō, I love ; regō, I rule.*

The **Passive Voice** expresses what is done to the Subject of the Verb :

*amor, I am loved ; regor, I am ruled.*

## 76

**Deponent Verbs** are Verbs which have chiefly the forms of the Passive Voice with the meaning of the Active Voice.

## 77

Verbs in the Active Voice and Deponent Verbs are,

(a) Transitive, acting on an object :

*amo eum, I love him ; hortor vōs, I exhort you.*

(b) Intransitive, not acting on an object : *stō, I stand ; loquor, I speak.*

Only Transitive Verbs have the full Passive Voice.

## 78

## THE CONJUGATIONS.

Verbs are generally arranged according to the Character of the Present Stem in four Conjugations.

The Character is most clearly seen before the suffix **-re** (or **-ēre**) of the Infinitive Present Active. It is either one of the vowels **a, e, i, u**, or a **Consonant**.

First Conjugation, **A- Stems.**

Second Conjugation, **E- Stems.**

Third Conjugation, **Consonant and U- Stems.**

Fourth Conjugation, **I- Stems.**

Deponent Verbs are also divided into four Conjugations with the same Stem endings.

**79** The following forms must be known in order to give the full Conjugation

|                      | A- Stems. | E- Stems. | Consonant<br>and U- Stems. | I- Stems. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Active Voice.</b> |           |           |                            |           |
| 1 Pers. Pres. Indic. | āmo       | mōneo     | rēgo                       | audio     |
| Infin. Pres.         | amārē     | monērē    | regērē                     | audirē    |
| Perfect.             | amāvī     | monuī     | rexī                       | audivī    |
| Supine in -um.       | amātum    | monitum   | rectum                     | auditum   |

**Passive Voice.**

|                      |         |          |          |           |
|----------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 Pers. Pres. Indic. | amor    | moneor   | regor    | audior    |
| Infin. Pres.         | amārī   | monērī   | regī     | audīrī    |
| Partic. Perf.        | amātus  | monītus  | rectus   | audītus   |
| Gerundive            | amandus | monendus | regendus | audiendus |

When the Perfect ends in **-vi**, a shortened form is often used: *amavisti* becomes *amasti*; *amāvērunt*, *amārunt*; *audivī*, *audii*; *audivērunt*, *audiērunt*.

For **-ērunt** (3rd pers. pl. Perf. Indic.) **-ēre** is often written: *amavēre*, *audivēre*.

The 2nd pers. sing. ends in **-ris** or **-re** in the Passive: *amābāris*, *amābāre*; but usually **-ris** in the Pres. Indic.

**80**

**PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.**

The Active Future Participle and the Gerundive may be used with all the Tenses of the Verb sum :

|                     |                                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| amaturus, -a sum,   | <i>I am about to love.</i>        |
| amaturus, -a es,    | <i>thou art about to love.</i>    |
| amaturus, -a est,   | <i>he (she) is about to love.</i> |
| amaturi, -ae sumus, | <i>we are about to love.</i>      |
| etc.                |                                   |
| amandus, -a sum,    | <i>I am meet to be loved.</i>     |
| etc.                |                                   |

In the same way the Participle *futurus* may be used with the tenses of *sum*: *futurus sum*, *I am about to be.*

The Active Future Participle with *fuisse* forms an Imperfect Future Infinitive, which is only used conditionally: *amaturus fuisse*, *to have been about to love.*

| TENSE.                 | INDICATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Present.</b>        | sum, <i>I am.</i><br>es, <i>thou art.</i><br>est, <i>he is.</i><br>sumus, <i>we are.</i><br>estis, <i>ye are.</i><br>sunt, <i>they are.</i>                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Future Simple.</b>  | ero, <i>I shall be.</i><br>eris, <i>thou wilt be.</i><br>erit, <i>he will be.</i><br>erimus, <i>we shall be.</i><br>eritis, <i>ye will be.</i><br>erunt, <i>they will be.</i>                                                                                  |
| <b>Imperfect.</b>      | eram, <i>I was.</i><br>eras, <i>thou wast.</i><br>erat, <i>he was.</i><br>eramus, <i>we were.</i><br>eratis, <i>ye were.</i><br>erant, <i>they were.</i>                                                                                                       |
| <b>Perfect.</b>        | fui, <i>I have been or I was.</i><br>fuisti, <i>thou hast been or thou wast.</i><br>fuit, <i>he has been or he was.</i><br>fuimus, <i>we have been or we were.</i><br>fuistis, <i>ye have been or ye were.</i><br>fuerunt, <i>they have been or they were.</i> |
| <b>Future Perfect.</b> | fuero, <i>I shall have been.</i><br>fueris, <i>thou wilt have been.</i><br>fuerit, <i>he will have been.</i><br>fuerimus, <i>we shall have been.</i><br>fueritis, <i>ye will have been.</i><br>fuerint, <i>they will have been.</i>                            |
| <b>Pluperfect.</b>     | fueram, <i>I had been.</i><br>fueras, <i>thou hadst been.</i><br>fuerat, <i>he had been.</i><br>fueramus, <i>we had been.</i><br>fueratis, <i>ye had been.</i><br>fuerant, <i>they had been.</i>                                                               |

\* Before the regular Verbs it is necessary to conjugate the as an auxiliary in the conjugation of other Verbs.

(sum, fui, esse, futurus).

| CONJUNCTIVE.                                                                                 | IMPERATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sim<br>sis<br>sit.<br>simūs<br>sitis<br>sint                                                 | ēs, estō, <i>be thou.</i><br>estō, <i>let him be.</i><br>estē, estōtē, <i>be ye.</i><br>suntō, <i>let them be.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                              | <b>THE VERB INFINITE.</b><br><b>Infinitives.</b><br>Present }<br>Imperf. } <i>essē, to be.</i><br>Perfect }<br>Pluperf. } <i>fuissē, to have been.</i><br>Future { <i>fūtūrūs essē</i> } <i>to be about to be.</i><br>{ <i>forē</i>                                                                                                                                                                          |
| essem or fōrem<br>essēs or fōrēs<br>essēt or fōrēt<br>essēmūs<br>essētis<br>essent or fōrent | <b>Participles.</b><br>Present (none).<br>Future fūtūrūs, <i>about to be.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| fuērīm<br>fuēris<br>fuērīt<br>fuērīmūs<br>fuērītis<br>fuērīnt                                | <b>Gerunds and Supines.</b><br>(None.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                              | <i>Note.</i> —There is no present participle of sum. It is only seen in the compounds, ab-sens, prae-sens.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| fuissem<br>fuissēs<br>fuissēt<br>fuissēmūs<br>fuissētis<br>fuissent                          | Like Sum are conjugated its compounds: absum, <i>am absent</i> ; adsum, <i>am present</i> ; desum, <i>am wanting</i> ; insum, <i>am in or among</i> ; intersum, <i>am among</i> ; obsum, <i>hinder</i> ; praesum, <i>am set over</i> ; prōsum, <i>am of use</i> ; subsum, <i>am under</i> ; supersum, <i>survive</i> . In prōsum the final <i>d</i> of the old preposition is kept before <i>e</i> : prodes. |

irregular Verb of Being. sum, *I am*, esse, *to be*, because it is used

82

## FIRST CONJUGATION

## ACTIVE

| TENSE.          | INDICATIVE.                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present         | amō,<br>amās,<br>amat,<br>amāmus,<br>amātis,<br>amant,                          | <i>I love or am loving.<br/>         thou lovest or art loving.<br/>         he loves or is loving.<br/>         we love or are loving.<br/>         ye love or are loving.<br/>         they love or are loving.</i>                                 |
| Future Simple.  | amābo,<br>amābis,<br>amābit,<br>amābimūs,<br>amābitis,<br>amābunt,              | <i>I shall love.<br/>         thou wilt love.<br/>         he will love.<br/>         we shall love.<br/>         ye will love.<br/>         they will love.</i>                                                                                      |
| Imperfect.      | amābam,<br>amābas,<br>amābāt,<br>amābāmūs,<br>amābātis,<br>amābant,             | <i>I was loving or I loved.<br/>         thou wast loving or thou lovedst.<br/>         he was loving or he loved.<br/>         we were loving or we loved.<br/>         ye were loving or ye loved.<br/>         they were loving or they loved.</i> |
| Perfect.        | amāvī,<br>amāvistī,<br>amāvit,<br>amāvimūs,<br>amāvistis,<br>amāverunt,         | <i>I have loved or I loved.<br/>         thou hast loved or thou lovedst.<br/>         he has loved or he loved<br/>         we have loved or we loved.<br/>         ye have loved or ye loved.<br/>         they have loved or they loved.</i>       |
| Future Perfect. | amāverō,<br>amāveris,<br>amāverit,<br>amāverimūs,<br>amāveritis,<br>amāverint,  | <i>I shall have loved.<br/>         thou wilt have loved.<br/>         he will have loved.<br/>         we shall have loved.<br/>         ye will have loved.<br/>         they will have loved.</i>                                                  |
| Pluperfect.     | amāveram,<br>amāverās,<br>amāverāt,<br>amāverāmūs,<br>amāverātis,<br>amāverant, | <i>I had loved.<br/>         thou hadst loved.<br/>         he had loved.<br/>         we had loved.<br/>         ye had loved.<br/>         they had loved.</i>                                                                                      |

## A. STEMS.

## VOICE.

## CONJUNCTIVE.

amem  
amēs  
amēt  
amēmūs  
amētis  
ament

## IMPERATIVE.

Pres. Fut.  
sing amā, amātō, love thou.  
Pl. amātō, let him love.  
F. amātē, amātōtē, love ye.  
F. amātō, let them love.

## THE VERB INFINITIVE.

## Infinitives.

6 Present } amārē, to love.  
Imperf. }  
6<sup>a</sup> Perfect } amāvissē, to have loved.  
Pluperf. }

Future amātūrūs essē, to be about to love.

## Gerunds.

Nom. Acc. amandum, the loving.  
Gen. amandi, of loving.  
Dat. Abl. amando, for or by loving.

## Supines.

amātum, in order to love.  
amātū, in or for loving.

## Participles.

Pres. amans, loving.  
Fut. amātūrūs, about to love.

amāverim  
amāveris  
amāverit  
amāverimūs  
amāveritis  
amāverint

amāvissem  
amāvissēs  
amāvissēt  
amāvissēmūs  
amāvissētis  
amāvissent

## 83

## SECOND CONJUGATION

## ACTIVE

| TENSE.          | INDICATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present.        | <p>mōneō,<br/>monēs,<br/>monēt,<br/>monēmūs,<br/>monētis,<br/>monent,</p> <p><i>I advise or am advising.<br/>thou advisest or art advising.<br/>he advises or is advising.<br/>we advise or are advising.<br/>ye advise or are advising.<br/>they advise or are advising.</i></p>                                             |
| Future Simple.  | <p>monēbō,<br/>monēbīs,<br/>monēbit,<br/>monēbīmūs,<br/>monēbitis,<br/>monēbunt,</p> <p><i>I shall advise.<br/>thou wilt advise.<br/>he will advise.<br/>we shall advise.<br/>ye will advise.<br/>they will advise.</i></p>                                                                                                   |
| Imperfect.      | <p>monēbam,<br/>monēbās,<br/>monēbāt,<br/>monēbāmūs,<br/>monēbātis,<br/>monēbant,</p> <p><i>I was advising or I advised.<br/>thou wast advising or thou advisedst.<br/>he was advising or he advised.<br/>we were advising or we advised.<br/>ye were advising or ye advised.<br/>they were advising or they advised.</i></p> |
| Perfect.        | <p>monuī,<br/>monuistī,<br/>monuīt,<br/>monuīmūs,<br/>monuistis,<br/>monuērunt,</p> <p><i>I have advised or I advised.<br/>thou hast advised or thou advisedst.<br/>he has advised or he advised.<br/>we have advised or we advised.<br/>ye have advised or ye advised.<br/>they have advised or they advised.</i></p>        |
| Future Perfect. | <p>monuēro,<br/>monuēris,<br/>monuērīt,<br/>monuērimūs,<br/>monuērītis,<br/>monuērint,</p> <p><i>I shall have advised.<br/>thou wilt have advised.<br/>he will have advised.<br/>we shall have advised.<br/>ye will have advised.<br/>they will have advised.</i></p>                                                         |
| Pluperfect.     | <p>monuēram,<br/>monuērās,<br/>monuērāt,<br/>monuērāmūs,<br/>monuērātis,<br/>monuērant,</p> <p><i>I had advised.<br/>thou hadst advised.<br/>he had advised.<br/>we had advised.<br/>ye had advised.<br/>they had advised.</i></p>                                                                                            |



## E- STEMS.

## VOICE.

| CONJUNCTIVE.                                                                    | IMPERATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| moneam<br>moneās<br>moneāt<br>moneāmūs<br>moneātīs<br>moneant                   | monē, monētō, <i>advise thou.</i><br>monētō, <i>let him advise.</i><br><br>monētē, monētōtē, <i>advise ye.</i><br>monentō, <i>let them advise.</i>                                                                    |
|                                                                                 | THE VERB INFINITE.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| monērem<br>monērēs<br>monērēt<br>monērēmūs<br>monērētīs<br>monērent             | <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } monērē, <i>to advise.</i><br>Imperf. }<br>Perfect } monuissē, <i>to have advised.</i><br>Pluperf. }<br>Future monītūrūs essē, <i>to be about to advise.</i> |
| monuērim<br>monuēris<br>monuērit<br>monuērimūs<br>monuēritīs<br>monuērint       | <p style="text-align: center;">Gerunds.</p> Nom. Acc. monendum, <i>the advising.</i><br>Gen. monendi, <i>of advising.</i><br>Dat. Abl. monendō, <i>for or by advising.</i>                                            |
|                                                                                 | <p style="text-align: center;">Supines.</p> monitum, <i>in order to advise.</i><br>monitū, <i>in or for advising.</i>                                                                                                 |
| monuissēm<br>monuissēs<br>monuissēt<br>monuissēmūs<br>monuissētīs<br>monuissent | <p style="text-align: center;">Participles.</p> Pres. monens, <i>advising.</i><br>Fut. monītūrūs, <i>about to advise.</i>                                                                                             |

## 84

## THIRD CONJUGATION

## ACTIVE

|                 | INDICATIVE.                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present.        | rēgō<br>regis,<br>regit,<br>regimūs,<br>regitis,<br>regunt,               | <i>I rule or am ruling.<br/>         thou rulest or art ruling.<br/>         he rules or is ruling.<br/>         we rule or are ruling.<br/>         ye rule or are ruling.<br/>         they rule or are ruling.</i>                                 |
| Future Simple.  | regam,<br>regēs,<br>regēt,<br>regēmūs,<br>regētis,<br>regent,             | <i>I shall rule.<br/>         thou wilt rule.<br/>         he will rule.<br/>         we shall rule.<br/>         ye will rule.<br/>         they will rule.</i>                                                                                      |
| Imperfect.      | regēbam,<br>regēbās,<br>regēbat,<br>regēbāmūs,<br>regēbātis,<br>regēbant, | <i>I was ruling or I ruled.<br/>         thou wast ruling or thou ruledst.<br/>         he was ruling or he ruled.<br/>         we were ruling or we ruled.<br/>         ye were ruling or ye ruled.<br/>         they were ruling or they ruled.</i> |
| Perfect.        | rēxī,<br>rexistī,<br>rexit,<br>reximūs,<br>rexistis,<br>rexērunt,         | <i>I have ruled or I ruled.<br/>         thou hast ruled or thou ruledst.<br/>         he has ruled or he ruled.<br/>         we have ruled or we ruled.<br/>         ye have ruled or ye ruled.<br/>         they have ruled or they ruled.</i>      |
| Future Perfect. | rexēro,<br>rexēris,<br>rexērīt,<br>rexērimūs,<br>rexērītis,<br>rexērint,  | <i>I shall have ruled.<br/>         thou wilt have ruled.<br/>         he will have ruled.<br/>         we shall have ruled.<br/>         ye will have ruled.<br/>         they will have ruled.</i>                                                  |
| Pluperfect.     | rexēram,<br>rexērās,<br>rexērāt,<br>rexērāmūs,<br>rexērātis,<br>rexērant, | <i>I had ruled.<br/>         thou hadst ruled.<br/>         he had ruled.<br/>         we had ruled.<br/>         ye had ruled.<br/>         they had ruled.</i>                                                                                      |

Facio, dico, dūco, and the compounds of duco, in the 2nd person

## CONSONANT STEMS.

## VOICE.

| CONJUNCTIVE.                                                              | IMPERATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| regam<br>regas<br>regāt<br>regamūs<br>regātis<br>regant                   | regē, regitō, <i>rule thou.</i><br>regitō, <i>let him rule.</i><br>regētē, regitōtē, <i>rule ye.</i><br>reguntō, <i>let them rule.</i>                                                                        |
|                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| regērem<br>regērēs<br>regērēt<br>regērēmūs<br>regērētis<br>regērent       | <p>THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p>Infinitives.</p> Present } regērē, <i>to rule.</i><br>Imperf. }<br>Perfect } rexissē, <i>to have ruled.</i><br>Pluperf. }<br>Future rectūrūs essē, <i>to be about to rule.</i> |
| rexērim<br>rexēris<br>rexērīt<br>rexērīmūs<br>rexērītis<br>rexērint       | <p>Gerunds.</p> Nom. Acc. regendum, <i>the ruling.</i><br>Gen. regendī, <i>of ruling.</i><br>Dat. Abl. regendō, <i>for or by ruling.</i>                                                                      |
|                                                                           | <p>Supines.</p> rectum, <i>in order to rule.</i><br>rectū, <i>in or for ruling.</i>                                                                                                                           |
| rexissem<br>rexissēs<br>rexissēt<br>rexissēmūs<br>rexissētis<br>rexissent | <p>Participles.</p> Present regens, <i>ruling.</i><br>Future rectūrūs, <i>about to rule.</i>                                                                                                                  |

of the Pres. Imperative make *fāc*, or *fācē*, *dīc*, *dūc*, &c.

| TENSE.          | INDICATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present.        | <p>audiō,<br/>audis,<br/>audit,<br/>audimūs,<br/>auditis,<br/>audiunt,</p> <p><i>I hear or am hearing.<br/>thou hearest or art hearing.<br/>he hears or is hearing.<br/>we hear or are hearing.<br/>ye hear or are hearing.<br/>they hear or are hearing.</i></p>                                             |
| Future Simple.  | <p>audiam,<br/>audies,<br/>audiet,<br/>audiemūs,<br/>audietis,<br/>audient,</p> <p><i>I shall hear<br/>thou wilt hear.<br/>he will hear.<br/>we shall hear.<br/>ye will hear.<br/>they will hear.</i></p>                                                                                                     |
| Imperfect.      | <p>audiebam,<br/>audiebas,<br/>audiebat,<br/>audiebamūs,<br/>audiebatis,<br/>audiebant,</p> <p><i>I was hearing or I heard.<br/>thou wast hearing or heardest.<br/>he was hearing or he heard.<br/>we were hearing or we heard.<br/>ye were hearing or ye heard.<br/>they were hearing or they heard.</i></p> |
| Perfect.        | <p>audivi,<br/>audivisti,<br/>audivit,<br/>audivimūs,<br/>audivistis,<br/>audiverunt,</p> <p><i>I have heard or I heard.<br/>thou hast heard or thou heardest.<br/>he has heard or he heard.<br/>we have heard or we heard.<br/>ye have heard or ye heard.<br/>they have heard or they heard.</i></p>         |
| Future Perfect. | <p>audivero,<br/>audiveris,<br/>audiverit,<br/>audiverimūs,<br/>audiveritis,<br/>audiverint,</p> <p><i>I shall have heard.<br/>thou wilt have heard.<br/>he will have heard.<br/>we shall have heard.<br/>ye will have heard.<br/>they will have heard.</i></p>                                               |
| Pluperfect.     | <p>audiveram,<br/>audiveras,<br/>audiverat,<br/>audiverimūs,<br/>audiveratis,<br/>audiverant,</p> <p><i>I had heard.<br/>thou hadst heard.<br/>he had heard.<br/>we had heard.<br/>ye had heard.<br/>they had heard.</i></p>                                                                                  |

## I. STEMS.

## VOICE.

| CONJUNCTIVE.                                                                          | IMPERATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| audiam<br>audias<br>audiat<br>audiamus<br>audiatis<br>audiant                         | audi, auditō, <i>hear thou.</i><br>auditō, <i>let him hear.</i><br>auditē, auditōtē, <i>hear ye.</i><br>audiuntō, <i>let them hear.</i>                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| audirem<br>audirēs<br>audirēt<br>audirēmūs<br>audirētis<br>audirent                   | <p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } audire, <i>to hear.</i><br>Imperf. }<br>Perfect } audivissē, <i>to have heard.</i><br>Pluperf. }<br>Future    auditūrūs essē, <i>to be about to hear.</i> |
| audivērim<br>audivēris<br>audivērit<br>audivērimūs<br>audivēritis<br>audivērint       | <p style="text-align: center;">Gerunds.</p> Nom. Acc. audiendum, <i>the hearing.</i><br>Gen.        audiendī, <i>of hearing.</i><br>Dat. Abl. audiendō, <i>for or by hearing.</i>                                                                                           |
|                                                                                       | <p style="text-align: center;">Supines.</p> auditum, <i>in order to hear.</i><br>auditū, <i>in or for hearing.</i>                                                                                                                                                          |
| audivissem<br>audivissēs<br>audivissēt<br>audivissēmūs<br>audivissētis<br>audivissent | <p style="text-align: center;">Participles.</p> Present    audiens, <i>hearing.</i><br>Future    auditūrūs, <i>about to hear.</i>                                                                                                                                           |

## FIRST CONJUGATION

## PASSIVE

| TENSE.          | INDICATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present.        | <p> amōr,<br/> amāris,<br/> amātūr,<br/> amāmūr,<br/> amāmini,<br/> amantūr,<br/> </p> <p> <i>I am or I am being loved.<br/> thou art or thou art being loved.<br/> he is or he is being loved.<br/> we are or we are being loved.<br/> ye are or ye are being loved.<br/> they are or they are being loved.</i> </p>                                 |
| Future Simple.  | <p> amābōr,<br/> amābēris,<br/> amābitūr,<br/> amābimūr,<br/> amābimini,<br/> amābuntūr,<br/> </p> <p> <i>I shall be loved.<br/> thou wilt be loved.<br/> he will be loved.<br/> we shall be loved.<br/> ye will be loved.<br/> they will be loved.</i> </p>                                                                                          |
| Imperfect.      | <p> amābār,<br/> amābaris,<br/> amābatūr,<br/> amābāmūr,<br/> amābāmini,<br/> amābantūr,<br/> </p> <p> <i>I was being or I was loved.<br/> thou wast being or thou wast loved.<br/> he was being or he was loved.<br/> we were being or we were loved.<br/> ye were being or ye were loved.<br/> they were being or they were loved.</i> </p>         |
| Perfect.        | <p> amātūs sum,<br/> amātūs es,<br/> amātūs est,<br/> amāti sumūs,<br/> amāti estis,<br/> amāti sunt,<br/> </p> <p> <i>I have been or I was loved.<br/> thou hast been or thou wast loved.<br/> he has been or he was loved.<br/> we have been or we were loved.<br/> ye have been or ye were loved.<br/> they have been or they were loved.</i> </p> |
| Future Perfect. | <p> amātūs ērō,<br/> amātūs ēris,<br/> amātūs ērit,<br/> amāti ērimūs,<br/> amāti ēritis,<br/> amāti ērunt,<br/> </p> <p> <i>I shall have been loved.<br/> thou wilt have been loved.<br/> he will have been loved.<br/> we shall have been loved.<br/> ye will have been loved.<br/> they will have been loved.</i> </p>                             |
| Pluperfect.     | <p> amātūs ēram,<br/> amātūs ēras,<br/> amātūs ērāt,<br/> amāti ērāmūs,<br/> amāti ērātis,<br/> amāti ērant,<br/> </p> <p> <i>I had been loved.<br/> thou hadst been loved.<br/> he had been loved.<br/> we had been loved.<br/> ye had been loved.<br/> they had been loved.</i> </p>                                                                |

## A- STEMS.

## VOICE.

| CONJUNCTIVE.                                                                                   | IMPERATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| amēr<br>amērīs<br>amētūr<br>amēmūr<br>amēmīni<br>amentūr                                       | <p>5 amārē, amātōr, <i>be thou loved.</i><br/>amātōr, <i>let him be loved.</i></p> <p>9 amāmīni, <i>be ye loved.</i><br/>amantōr, <i>let them be loved.</i></p>                                               |
| amārēr<br>amārērīs<br>amārētūr<br>amārēmūr<br>amārēmīni<br>amārentūr                           | <p>THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p>Infinitives.</p> <p>Present<br/>Imperf. } amārī, <i>to be loved.</i></p> <p>Perfect<br/>Pluperf. } amātūs essē, <i>to have been loved.</i></p> <p>Future amātum irī (225).</p> |
| amātūs sim<br>amātūs sis<br>amātūs sīt<br>amāti simus<br>amāti sitis<br>amāti sint             | <p>Participle.</p> <p>Perfect amātūs, <i>loved, or having been loved.</i></p>                                                                                                                                 |
| amātūs essem<br>amātūs essēs<br>amātūs essēt<br>amāti essēmūs<br>amāti essētīs<br>amāti essent | <p>Gerundive.</p> <p>amandūs, <i>meet to be loved.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                    |

| TENSE.          | INDICATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present.        | <p>mōnēōr,<br/>monērīs,<br/>monētūr,<br/>monēmūr,<br/>monēmīni<br/>monentūr,</p> <p><i>I am or I am being advised.<br/>thou art or thou art being advised.<br/>he is or he is being advised.<br/>we are or we are being advised.<br/>ye are or ye are being advised.<br/>they are or they are being advised.</i></p>                                |
| Future Simple.  | <p>monēbōr,<br/>monēbērīs,<br/>monēbitūr,<br/>monēbīmūr,<br/>monēbīmīni,<br/>monēbuntūr,</p> <p><i>I shall be advised.<br/>thou wilt be advised.<br/>he will be advised.<br/>we shall be advised.<br/>ye will be advised.<br/>they will be advised.</i></p>                                                                                         |
| Imperf.         | <p>monēbār,<br/>monēbārīs,<br/>monēbātūr,<br/>monēbāmūr,<br/>monēbāmīni,<br/>monēbantūr,</p> <p><i>I was being or I was advised.<br/>thou wast being or thou wast advised.<br/>he was being or he was advised.<br/>we were being or we were advised.<br/>ye were being or ye were advised.<br/>they were being or they were advised.</i></p>        |
| Perfect.        | <p>monītūs sum<br/>monītūs ēs,<br/>monītūs est,<br/>monīti sūmūs,<br/>monīti estīs,<br/>monīti sunt,</p> <p><i>I have been or I was advised.<br/>thou hast been or thou wast advised.<br/>he has been or he was advised.<br/>we have been or we were advised.<br/>ye have been or ye were advised.<br/>they have been or they were advised.</i></p> |
| Future Perfect. | <p>monītūs ērō,<br/>monītūs ērīs,<br/>monītūs ērit,<br/>monīti ērimūs,<br/>monīti ēritīs,<br/>monīti ērunt,</p> <p><i>I shall have been advised.<br/>thou wilt have been advised.<br/>he will have been advised.<br/>we shall have been advised.<br/>ye will have been advised.<br/>they will have been advised.</i></p>                            |
| Pluperf.        | <p>monītūs ēram,<br/>monītūs ērās,<br/>monītūs ērāt,<br/>monīti ēramūs,<br/>monīti ērātīs,<br/>monīti ērant,</p> <p><i>I had been advised.<br/>thou hadst been advised.<br/>he had been advised.<br/>we had been advised.<br/>ye had been advised.<br/>they had been advised.</i></p>                                                               |



## E- STEMS.

## VOICE.

| CONJUNCTIVE.                                                                                         | IMPERATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| monēār<br>monēāris<br>monēātūr<br>monēāmūr<br>monēāmīnī<br>monēantūr                                 | monērē, monētōr, <i>be thou advised.</i><br>monētōr, <i>let him be advised.</i><br><br>monēmīnī, <i>be ye advised.</i><br>monentōr, <i>let them be advised.</i>                                                                                                 |
| monērēr<br>monērēris<br>monērētūr<br>monērēmūr<br>monērēmīnī<br>monērentūr                           | <p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } monērī, <i>to be advised.</i><br>Imperf. }<br>Perfect } monītūs essē, <i>to have been advised.</i><br>Pluperf. }<br>Future monītum īrī (225). |
| monītūs sim<br>monītūs sis<br>monītūs sīt<br>monītī simus<br>monītī sitis<br>monītī sint             | <p style="text-align: center;">Participle.</p> Perfect monītūs, <i>advised, or having been advised.</i>                                                                                                                                                         |
| monītūs essem<br>monītūs essēs<br>monītūs essēt<br>monītī essēmūs<br>monītī essētīs<br>monītī essent | <p style="text-align: center;">Gerundive.</p> monendūs, <i>meet to be advised.</i>                                                                                                                                                                              |

## THIRD CONJUGATION

## PASSIVE

| TENSE.          | INDICATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present.        | <p>rēgōr,<br/>regeris,<br/>regitur,<br/>regimur,<br/>regimini,<br/>reguntur,</p> <p><i>I am or I am being ruled.<br/>thou art or thou art being ruled.<br/>he is or he is being ruled.<br/>we are or we are being ruled.<br/>ye are or ye are being ruled.<br/>they are or they are being ruled.</i></p>                           |
| Future Simple.  | <p>regar,<br/>regeris,<br/>regetur,<br/>regemur,<br/>regimini,<br/>regentur,</p> <p><i>I shall be ruled.<br/>thou wilt be ruled.<br/>he will be ruled.<br/>we shall be ruled.<br/>ye will be ruled.<br/>they will be ruled.</i></p>                                                                                                |
| Imperfect.      | <p>regebār,<br/>regebāris,<br/>regebātūr,<br/>regebāmūr,<br/>regebāmini,<br/>regebantūr,</p> <p><i>I was being or I was ruled.<br/>thou wast being or thou wast ruled.<br/>he was being or he was ruled.<br/>we were being or we were ruled.<br/>ye were being or ye were ruled.<br/>they were being or they were ruled.</i></p>   |
| Perfect.        | <p>rectūs sum,<br/>rectūs es,<br/>rectūs est,<br/>recti sumus,<br/>recti estis,<br/>recti sunt,</p> <p><i>I have been or I was ruled.<br/>thou hast been or thou wast ruled.<br/>he has been or he was ruled.<br/>we have been or we were ruled.<br/>ye have been or ye were ruled.<br/>they have been or they were ruled.</i></p> |
| Future Perfect. | <p>rectūs erō,<br/>rectūs eris,<br/>rectūs erit,<br/>recti erimus,<br/>recti eritis,<br/>recti erunt,</p> <p><i>I shall have been ruled.<br/>thou wilt have been ruled.<br/>he will have been ruled.<br/>we shall have been ruled.<br/>ye will have been ruled.<br/>they will have been ruled.</i></p>                             |
| Pluperfect.     | <p>rectūs eram,<br/>rectūs erās,<br/>rectūs erāt,<br/>recti erāmus,<br/>recti erātis,<br/>recti erant,</p> <p><i>I had been ruled.<br/>thou hadst been ruled.<br/>he had been ruled.<br/>we had been ruled.<br/>ye had been ruled.<br/>they had been ruled.</i></p>                                                                |

## CONSONANT STEMS.

## VOICE.

| CONJUNCTIVE.                                                                                   | IMPERATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| regār<br>regārīs<br>regātūr<br>regāmūr<br>regāmini<br>regantūr                                 | <p>regērc, regītōr, <i>be thou ruled.</i><br/>           regītōr, <i>let him be ruled.</i></p> <p>regīmīni, <i>be ye ruled.</i><br/>           reguntōr, <i>let them be ruled.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| regērōr<br>regērōrīs<br>regērētūr<br>regērēmūr<br>regērēmini<br>regērentūr                     | <p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> <p>Present } rēgī, <i>to be ruled.</i><br/>           Imperf. }</p> <p>Perfect } rectūs essē, <i>to have been ruled.</i><br/>           Pluperf. }</p> <p>Future    rectum īrī (225).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Participle.</p> <p>Perfect    rectūs, <i>ruled, or having been ruled.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gerundive.</p> <p>rēgendūs, <i>meet to be ruled.</i></p> |
| rectūs sim<br>rectūs sis<br>rectūs sīt<br>rectī simūs<br>rectī sitīs<br>rectī sint             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| rectūs essem<br>rectūs essēs<br>rectūs essēt<br>rectī essēmūs<br>rectī essētīs<br>rectī essent |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## FOURTH CONJUGATION

## PASSIVE

| TENSE.          | INDICATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present.        | <p>audiōr, <i>I am or I am being heard.</i><br/>         audiris, <i>thou art or thou art being heard.</i><br/>         auditūr, <i>he is or he is being heard.</i><br/>         audimūr, <i>we are or we are being heard.</i><br/>         audimini, <i>ye are or ye are being heard.</i><br/>         audiuntūr, <i>they are or they are being heard.</i></p>                               |
| Future Simple.  | <p>audiār, <i>I shall be heard.</i><br/>         audiēris, <i>thou wilt be heard.</i><br/>         audietūr, <i>he will be heard.</i><br/>         audiēmūr, <i>we shall be heard.</i><br/>         audiēmini, <i>ye will be heard.</i><br/>         audientūr, <i>they will be heard.</i></p>                                                                                                |
| Imperf.         | <p>audiēbār, <i>I was being or I was heard.</i><br/>         audiēbāris, <i>thou wast being or thou wast heard</i><br/>         audiēbatūr, <i>he was being or he was heard.</i><br/>         audiēbāmūr, <i>we were being or we were heard.</i><br/>         audiēbāmini, <i>ye were being or ye were heard.</i><br/>         audiēbantūr, <i>they were being or they were heard.</i></p>    |
| Perfect.        | <p>auditūs sum, <i>I have been or I was heard.</i><br/>         auditūs es, <i>thou hast been or thou wast heard.</i><br/>         auditūs est, <i>he has been or he was heard.</i><br/>         auditi sūmūs, <i>we have been or we were heard.</i><br/>         auditi estis, <i>ye have been or ye were heard.</i><br/>         auditi sunt, <i>they have been or they were heard.</i></p> |
| Future Perfect. | <p>auditūs ērō, <i>I shall have been heard.</i><br/>         auditūs eris, <i>thou wilt have been heard.</i><br/>         auditūs erit, <i>he will have been heard.</i><br/>         auditi erimūs, <i>we shall have been heard.</i><br/>         auditi eritis, <i>ye will have been heard.</i><br/>         auditi erunt, <i>they will have been heard.</i></p>                             |
| Pluperf.        | <p>auditūs eram, <i>I had been heard.</i><br/>         auditūs erās, <i>thou hadst been heard.</i><br/>         auditūs erat, <i>he had been heard.</i><br/>         auditi erāmūs, <i>we had been heard.</i><br/>         auditi erātis, <i>ye had been heard.</i><br/>         auditi erant, <i>they had been heard.</i></p>                                                                |

## I-STEMS.

## VOICE.

| CONJUNCTIVE.                                                                                         | IMPERATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| audiār<br>audiārīs<br>audiātūr<br>audiamūr<br>audiamīni<br>audiantūr                                 | audirē, auditōr, <i>be thou heard.</i><br>auditōr, <i>let him be heard.</i><br>audimīni, <i>be ye heard.</i><br>audiuntōr, <i>let them be heard.</i>                                                                                                                  |
| audirēr<br>audirērīs<br>audirētūr<br>audirēmūr<br>audirēmīni<br>audirentūr                           | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THE VERB INFINITIVE.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } audiri, <i>to be heard.</i><br>Imperf. }<br>Perfect } auditūs essē, <i>to have been heard.</i><br>Pluperf. }<br>Future    auditum iri (225). |
| auditūs sim<br>auditūs sis<br>auditūs sit<br>auditī simūs<br>auditī sitīs<br>auditī sint             | <p style="text-align: center;">Participle.</p> Perfect    auditūs, <i>heard, or having been heard.</i>                                                                                                                                                                |
| auditūs essem<br>auditūs essēs<br>auditūs essēt<br>auditī essēmūs<br>auditī essētīs<br>auditī essent | <p style="text-align: center;">Gerundive.</p> audiendūs, <i>meet to be heard.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                     |

## DEPONENT VERB, HAVING THE FORMS OF THE PASSIVE

| TENSE.          | INDICATIVE.                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present.        | ūtōr,<br>utēris,<br>utītūr,<br>utimūr,<br>utimīni,<br>utuntūr,                     | <i>I use.</i><br><i>thou usest.</i><br><i>he uses.</i><br><i>we use.</i><br><i>ye use.</i><br><i>they use.</i>                                                                                                                |
| Future Simple.  | utār,<br>utēris,<br>utētūr,<br>utēmūr,<br>utēmīni,<br>utentūr,                     | <i>I shall use.</i><br><i>thou wilt use.</i><br><i>he will use.</i><br><i>we shall use.</i><br><i>ye will use.</i><br><i>they will use.</i>                                                                                   |
| Imperfect.      | utēbār,<br>utēbāris,<br>utēbātūr,<br>1 tēbāmūr,<br>utēbāmīni,<br>utēbantūr,        | <i>I was using or I used.</i><br><i>thou wast using or thou didst use.</i><br><i>he was using or he used.</i><br><i>we were using or we used.</i><br><i>ye were using or ye used.</i><br><i>they were using or they used.</i> |
| Perfect.        | ūsūs sum,<br>usūs es,<br>usūs est,<br>usī sumūs,<br>usī estis,<br>usī sunt,        | <i>I have used or I used.</i><br><i>thou hast used or thou didst use.</i><br><i>he has used or he used.</i><br><i>we have used or we used.</i><br><i>ye have used or ye used.</i><br><i>they have used or they used.</i>      |
| Future Perfect. | usūs ērō,<br>usūs ēris,<br>usūs ērit,<br>usī ērimūs,<br>usī ēritis,<br>usī ērunt,  | <i>I shall have used.</i><br><i>thou wilt have used.</i><br><i>he will have used.</i><br><i>we shall have used.</i><br><i>ye will have used.</i><br><i>they will have used.</i>                                               |
| Pluperfect.     | usūs ēram,<br>usūs ēras,<br>usūs ērāt,<br>usī ēramūs,<br>usī ērātis,<br>usī ērant, | <i>I had used.</i><br><i>thou hadst used.</i><br><i>he had used.</i><br><i>we had used.</i><br><i>ye had used.</i><br><i>they had used.</i>                                                                                   |

DepONENT Verbs have Gerunds, Supines, Present and Future Participle

## (THIRD CONJUGATION).

VOICE, WITH THE MEANING OF THE ACTIVE.

| CONJUNCTIVE.                                                                       | IMPERATIVE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| utār<br>utārīs<br>utātūr<br>utāmūr<br>utāminī<br>utantūr                           | utērē, utītōr, <i>use thou.</i><br>utītōr, <i>let him use.</i><br>utīminī, <i>use ye.</i><br>utuntōr, <i>let them use.</i>                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                    | <p style="text-align: center;">THE VERB INFINITIVE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infinitives.</p> Present } utī, <i>to use.</i><br>Imperf. }<br>Perfect }<br>Pluperf. } usūs esse, <i>to have used.</i><br>Future usūrūs essē, <i>to be about to use.</i> |
| utērēr<br>utērērīs<br>utērētūr<br>utērēmūr<br>utērēminī<br>utērentūr               | <p style="text-align: center;">Gerunds.</p> Nom. Acc. utendum, <i>using.</i><br>Gen. utendī, <i>of using.</i><br>Dat. Abl. utendō, <i>for or by using.</i>                                                                                                      |
| usūs sim<br>usūs sis<br>usūs sīt<br>usī simūs<br>usī sitīs<br>usī sint             | <p style="text-align: center;">Supines.</p> usum, <i>to use.</i><br>usū, <i>in or for using.</i>                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                    | <p style="text-align: center;">Participles.</p> Present utens, <i>using.</i><br>Future usūrūs, <i>about to use.</i><br>Perfect usūs, <i>having used.</i>                                                                                                        |
| usūs essem<br>usūs essēs<br>usūs essēt<br>usī essēmūs<br>usī essētīs<br>usī essent | <p style="text-align: center;">Gerundive.</p> utendūs, <i>meet to be used.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                  |

Active; their Perfect Participles have the meaning of the Active Voice.

**91** Many Perf. Participles of Deponent Verbs are used passively as well as actively; as *confessus* from *confiteor*, *confess*; *imitatus* from *imitor*, *imitate*; *mēritus* from *mēreor*, *deserve*; *pollicitus* from *polliceor*, *promise*.

**92** Some Verbs have a Perfect of Passive form with a Present of Active form; they are called **Semi-deponents**:

|                        |                                                     |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>audeo, dare</i>     | <i>ausus sum, I have dared or I dared.</i>          |
| <i>gaudeo, rejoice</i> | <i>gāvisus sum, I have rejoiced or I rejoiced.</i>  |
| <i>sōleo, am wont</i>  | <i>solitus sum, I have been wont or I was wont.</i> |
| <i>fido, trust</i>     | <i>fisus sum, I have trusted or I trusted.</i>      |

**93** Some Verbs have an Active form with Passive meaning; they are called **Quasi-Passive**:

|                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>exūlo, am banished.</i> | <i>liceo, am put up for sale.</i> |
| <i>vāpūlo, am beaten.</i>  | <i>vēneo, am on sale.</i>         |
| <i>fio, am made.</i>       |                                   |

**94** Some Verbs have Perfect Participles with Active meaning, like the Deponent Verbs:

|                       |                          |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>jūro, swear.</i>   | <i>jurāvi, I swore.</i>  | <i>jurātus, having sworn.</i>  |
| <i>cēno, sup.</i>     | <i>cenāvi, I supped.</i> | <i>cenātus, having supped.</i> |
| <i>prandeo, dine.</i> | <i>prandi, I dined.</i>  | <i>pransus, having dined.</i>  |

**95** **Inceptive** Verbs, with Present Stem in **-sco** (Third Conjugation), express beginning of action, and are derived from Verb-Stems or from Nouns:

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>pallesco, turn pale,</i>  | <i>from palleo.</i> |
| <i>nigresco, turn black,</i> | <i>from niger.</i>  |

**96** **Frequentative** Verbs (First Conj.) express repeated or intenser action, and are formed from Supine Stems:

*rōgito, ask repeatedly (rōgo); canto, sing with energy (cāno).*

**97** **Desiderative** Verbs (Fourth Conj.) express desire of action, and are formed from the Supine Stem:

*ēsūrio, am hungry (ēdō, ēsurus).*



## VERBS IN -io (THIRD CONJUGATION).

Forms from Present Stem, *cap-i*, *take*.

| ACTIVE VOICE                                                         |                                                                           |                                                                     | PASSIVE VOICE                                   |                                                                                  |                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                      | INDIC.                                                                    | CONJUNC.                                                            |                                                 | INDIC.                                                                           | CONJUNC.                                                                   |
| Present                                                              | cāpio<br>capis<br>capit<br>capimus<br>capitis<br>capiunt                  | capiam<br>capias<br>capiat<br>capiamus<br>capiatis<br>capiant       | Present                                         | capior<br>capēris<br>capitur<br>capimur<br>capimini<br>capiuntur                 | capiar<br>capiaris<br>capiatur<br>capiamur<br>capiamini<br>capiantur       |
| Fut. Simple                                                          | capiam<br>capiēs<br>capiet<br>capiēmus<br>capietis<br>capiant             |                                                                     | Fut. Simple                                     | capiar<br>capiēris<br>capietur<br>capiemur<br>capiemini<br>capiantur             |                                                                            |
| Imperf.                                                              | capiebam<br>capiebas<br>capiebat<br>capiebamus<br>capiebatis<br>capiebant | capērem<br>caperes<br>caperet<br>caperemus<br>caperetis<br>caperent | Imperf.                                         | capiebar<br>capiebaris<br>capiebatur<br>capiebamur<br>capiebamini<br>capiebantur | capērer<br>capereris<br>caperetur<br>caperemur<br>caperemini<br>caperentur |
| Imper. cape, capite.<br>capito, capitōte, capiunto.                  |                                                                           |                                                                     | Imper. capere, capimini.<br>capitor, capiuntor. |                                                                                  |                                                                            |
| Infin. Pres. capere.<br>Gerund. capiendum.<br>Pres. Partic. capiens. |                                                                           |                                                                     | Infin. Pres. capi.<br>Gerundive capiendus.      |                                                                                  |                                                                            |

Capiō has Perfect cēpi; Supine captum.

The Verbs in -io are :

cāpio, cūpio and fācio, } and their  
fōdio, fūgio and jācio, } compounds,  
pārio, rāpio, sāpio, quātio, }

Compounds of spēcio and lācio { obsolete  
Verbs,Deponent : grādiōr, pātiōr, mōriōr,  
And in some tenses, pōtiōr, ōriōr,

take, desire, make,  
dig, fly, throw,  
bring forth, seize, know, shake,  
look at, entice,  
step, suffer, die,  
get possession of, arise.

## 99

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

Verbs are called irregular :

- (1) Because they are formed from more than one root,  
as *sum*.
- (2) Because their tense-forms differ from those of regular  
verbs.

## 100

*Possum, I can, potui, posse.*

The Pres. Indic. *possum* is compounded of *sum, I am*, and the adjective *potis* or *poti, able*.

|            | INDIC.                                                              | CONJUNC.                                                      |            | INDIC.                                                                    | CONJUNC.                                                                        |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present    | possum<br>pōtēs<br>potest<br>possumus<br>potestis<br>possunt        | possim<br>possis<br>possit<br>possimus<br>possitis<br>possint | Perfect    | potui<br>potuisti<br>potuit<br>potuimus<br>potuistis<br>potuerunt         | potuerim<br>potueris<br>potuerit<br>potuerimus<br>potueritis<br>potuerint       |
| Fut. Simp. | potero<br>poteris<br>poterit<br>poterimus<br>poteritis<br>poterunt  |                                                               | Fut. Perf. | potuero<br>potueris<br>potuerit<br>potuerimus<br>potueritis<br>potuerint  |                                                                                 |
| Imperf.    | poteram<br>poteras<br>poterat<br>poteramus<br>poteratis<br>poterant | possem<br>posses<br>posset<br>possemus<br>possetis<br>possent | Pluperf.   | potueram<br>potueras<br>potuerat<br>potueramus<br>potueratis<br>potuerant | potuissem<br>potuisses<br>potuisset<br>potuissemus<br>potuissetis<br>potuissent |

Infinitive Pres. and Imperf. *posse* (pot-esse). Perf. and Pluperf. *potuisse*.

*Potens* is used as an Adjective, *powerful, able*, never as a Participle.

101

Fĕro, *bear*, ferre, tŭli, lātum.

|                                                                            | ACTIVE VOICE                                                        |                                                               |                                              | PASSIVE VOICE                                                              |                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                            | INDIC.                                                              | CONJUNC.                                                      |                                              | INDIC.                                                                     | CONJUNC.                                                             |
| Present                                                                    | fĕro<br>fers<br>fert<br>ferĭmus<br>fertis<br>ferunt                 | feram<br>feras<br>ferat<br>ferāmus<br>ferātis<br>ferant       | Present                                      | feror<br>feris<br>fertur<br>ferĭmur<br>ferĭmini<br>feruntur                | ferar<br>ferāris<br>feratur<br>feramur<br>feramini<br>ferantur       |
| Fut. Simple                                                                | feram<br>feres<br>feret<br>ferēmus<br>ferētis<br>ferent             |                                                               | Fut. Simple                                  | ferar<br>ferēris<br>feretur<br>feremur<br>feremini<br>ferentur             |                                                                      |
| Imperf.                                                                    | ferēbam<br>ferebas<br>feribat<br>ferēbamus<br>ferēbatis<br>ferēbant | ferrem<br>ferres<br>ferret<br>ferrēmus<br>ferrētis<br>ferrent | Imperf.                                      | ferēbar<br>ferēbāris<br>ferēbatur<br>ferēbamur<br>ferēbamini<br>ferēbantur | ferrer<br>ferrēris<br>ferretur<br>ferremur<br>ferremini<br>ferrentur |
| Imper. fer, ferte.<br>ferto, fertote, ferunto.                             |                                                                     |                                                               | Imper. ferre, ferimini.<br>fector, feruntor. |                                                                            |                                                                      |
| Infin. Pres. ferre.<br>Gerund. ferend-um, -i, -o.<br>Pres. Partic. ferens. |                                                                     |                                                               | Infin. Pres. ferri.<br>Gerundive ferendus.   |                                                                            |                                                                      |

The Perfect-Stem forms are regular :

tul-i -ero -eram -erim -issem

Also the Supine-Stem forms :

Supines { *lātum*      Participles { *lātus*  
          *latu*                              *laturus**lātus sum, ero, eram, sim, essem.*Infin. { *tulisse*  
          *lātus esse*  
          *lātum iri*

## 102

Eo, go, ire, ivi or ii, itum.

|             | INDIC.                                                                                         | CONJUNC.                                                | IMPERATIVE                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present     | eo<br>is<br>it<br>imus<br>itis<br>eunt                                                         | eam<br>eas<br>eat<br>eamus<br>eātis<br>eant             | ī, īto.<br>ito.<br>īte, itōte.<br>eunto.                                                                                            |
| Fut. Simple | ibo<br>ibis<br>ibit<br>ibimus<br>ibitis<br>ibunt                                               |                                                         | THE VERB INFINITIVE.<br>Infinitives.<br>Present } ire.<br>Imperf. }<br>Perfect } isse, ivisse.<br>Pluperf. }<br>Future iturus esse. |
| Imperf.     | ibam<br>ibas<br>ibat<br>ibamus<br>ibatis<br>ibant                                              | irem<br>ires<br>iret<br>irēmus<br>iretis<br>irent       | Gerunds.<br>Nom. Acc. eundum.<br>Gen. eundi.<br>Dat. Abl. eundo.                                                                    |
| Perf.       | ii or ivi<br>iisti, ivisti<br>iit, ivit<br>iimus, ivimus<br>iistis, ivistis<br>iērunt, ivērunt | ierim<br>ieris<br>ierit<br>ierimus<br>ieritis<br>ierint | Supines.<br>itum.<br>itu.<br>Participles.<br>Pres. iēns (Acc. euntem).<br>Future iturus.                                            |

In the Perfect Tense of *eo* the forms *ii*, *iisti* &c. are more usual than *ivi* &c.; also in the compounds *redii*, *rediisti*, *redisti*.

The Impersonal Passive, *itur*, *itum est*, is often used.

**103** *Queo*, *can*, *nequeo*, *cannot*, are conjugated like *eo* in the forms which are found, but many are wanting; they have no Imperative and no Gerunds.

*Ambio*, *go round*, *canvass*, is conjugated like *audio*,

104

**Volo**, *am willing, wish.*

**Nolo**, *am unwilling, do not wish.*

**Malo**, *prefer, wish rather.*

| INDICATIVE  |                                                               |                                                               |                                                               | IMPERATIVE                                                                                            |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present     | vōlo<br>vis<br>vult<br>volūmus<br>vultis<br>volunt            | nōlo<br>nonvis<br>nonvult<br>nolūmus<br>nonvultis<br>nolunt   | mālo<br>mavis<br>mavult<br>malūmus<br>mayultis<br>malunt      | noli, nolito<br>nolito<br><br>nolite<br>nolitōte, nolunto<br><br>Volo and malo have<br>no Imperative. |
| Fut. Simple | vōlam<br>volēs<br>volet<br>volēmus<br>volētis<br>volent       | (nōlam)<br>noles<br>nolet<br>nolēmus<br>nolētis<br>nolent     | (mālam)<br>males<br>malet<br>malēmus<br>malētis<br>malent     | THE VERB INFINITIVE.<br>Infinitive.<br><br>Present { velle<br>Imperfect { nol'is<br>malis             |
| Imperf.     | volēbam<br>volebas<br>&c.                                     | nolēbam<br>nolebas<br>&c.                                     | malēbam<br>malebas<br>&c.                                     |                                                                                                       |
| CONJUNCTIVE |                                                               |                                                               |                                                               |                                                                                                       |
| Present     | vēlim<br>velis<br>velit<br>velimus<br>velitis<br>velint       | nōlim<br>nolis<br>nolit<br>nolimus<br>nolitis<br>nolint       | mālim<br>malis<br>malit<br>malimus<br>malitis<br>malint       | Gerunds.<br>volendum, -i, -o<br>nolendum, -i, -o<br>malendum, -i, -o                                  |
| Imperf.     | vellem<br>velles<br>vellet<br>vellemus<br>velletis<br>vellent | nollem<br>nolles<br>nollet<br>nollemus<br>nelletis<br>nollent | mallem<br>malles<br>mallet<br>mallemus<br>malletis<br>mallent | Supines.<br>None.<br><br>Participles.<br>{ vōlens<br>nōlens<br>—                                      |

The Perfect-Stem forms are regular :

|        |      |       |       |        |                                               |
|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Vōlū-i | -ero | -eram | -erim | -issem | Infinitive { vōluisse<br>nōluisse<br>māluisse |
| Nōlū-i | -ero | -eram | -erim | -issem |                                               |
| Mālū-i | -ero | -eram | -erim | -issem |                                               |

S. P.

F

## 105

**Fio, am made, become, fieri, factus sum.**

The Present-Stem tenses of **fio** supply a Passive to the Active verb **facio, make**. The Perfect tenses are borrowed from the Perfect Passive of **facio** formed from the Supine-Stem **facto**.

|             | INDIC.                                                        | CONJUNC.                                                      | IMPERATIVE                                                                                                                       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present     | fio<br>fis<br>fît<br>(fimus)<br>(fitis)<br>fiunt              | fiam<br>fias<br>fiat<br>fiamus<br>fiatis<br>fiant             | fî<br>fite                                                                                                                       |
| Fut. Simple | fiam<br>fies<br>fiet<br>fiemus<br>fietis<br>fient             |                                                               | THE VERB INFINITE.<br>Infinitives.<br>Present } fieri<br>Imperf. }<br>Perfect } factus esse.<br>Pluperf. }<br>Future factum iri. |
| Imperf.     | fiebam<br>fiebas<br>fiebat<br>fiebamus<br>fiebatis<br>fiebant | fierem<br>fieres<br>fieret<br>fieremus<br>fieretis<br>fierent | Participle.<br>Perfect factus.                                                                                                   |
| Perf.       | factus sum, &c.                                               | factus sim, &c.                                               | Gerundive.<br>faciendus.                                                                                                         |

## 106

## DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those of which only some forms are used.

|                                 |   |                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Coepi</b> , <i>begin</i>     | } | have only Perfect-Stem forms; but the Perfect forms are used with Present meaning. |
| <b>Memini</b> , <i>remember</i> |   |                                                                                    |
| <b>Odi</b> , <i>hate</i>        |   |                                                                                    |

## Indicative.

|            |                                        |                                            |                                     |
|------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Perfect.   | <b>coepi</b> , <i>I begin.</i>         | <b>memini</b> , <i>I remember.</i>         | <b>ōdi</b> , <i>I hate.</i>         |
| Fut. Perf. | <b>coepero</b> , <i>I shall begin.</i> | <b>meminero</b> , <i>I shall remember.</i> | <b>odero</b> , <i>I shall hate.</i> |
| Pluperf.   | <b>coeperam</b> , <i>I began.</i>      | <b>memineram</b> , <i>I remembered.</i>    | <b>oderam</b> , <i>I hated.</i>     |

## Conjunctive.

|            |                                           |                   |                                       |
|------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Perfect.   | <b>coeperim</b>                           | <b>meminerim</b>  | <b>oderim</b>                         |
| Pluperf.   | <b>coepissem</b>                          | <b>meminissem</b> | <b>odissem</b>                        |
| Infin.     | <b>coepisse</b> , <i>to begin.</i>        | <b>meminisse</b>  | <b>odisse</b>                         |
| Fut. Part. | <b>coepturus</b> , <i>about to begin.</i> | —                 | <b>osurus</b> , <i>about to hate.</i> |

**Coepi** has a participle **coeptus**. **Odi** sometimes has **osus sum**.

**Memini** has Imperative **memento**, Plur. **mementote**.

**Nōvi** (Perf. of **nosco**) is used with Present meaning, *I know*.

|                 |                    |                |                     |        |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------|--------------------|
| <b>novero</b> , | { <b>noveram</b> } | <b>noverim</b> | { <b>novissem</b> } | Infin. | { <b>novisse</b> } |
|                 | { <b>noram</b> }   |                | { <b>nossem</b> }   |        | { <b>nosse</b> }   |

**Aio, I say or affirm.**

Ind. Pres. **aio, ais, ait, — — aiunt.**

Imperf. **aiebam, aiebas, aiebat, aiebamus, aiebatis, aiebant**

Conj. Pres. — — **aiat, — — aiant**

Participle. **aiens**

**Inquam, I say.**

Ind. Pres. **inquam, inquis, inquit, inquimus, inquitis, inquiunt**

Imperf. — — **inquebat — — inquebant**

Fut. Simple. — **inquies, inquiet**

Perf. **inquisti, inquit**

Imper. **inque — inquitto**

## 107

### IMPERSONAL VERBS.

**Impersonal Verbs** are used only in the forms of the Third Person Singular of each tense. The principal are the following:

| <i>Present.</i>  |                          | <i>Perfect.</i> | <i>Infinitive.</i> |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>miseret,</b>  | <i>it moves to pity.</i> | (miseruit)      | (miserere)         |
| <b>piget,</b>    | <i>it vexes.</i>         | piguit          | pigere             |
| <b>paenitet,</b> | <i>it repents.</i>       | paenituit       | paenitere          |
| <b>pudet,</b>    | <i>it shames.</i>        | puduit          | pudere             |
| <b>taedet,</b>   | <i>it wearies.</i>       | taeduit         | taedere            |
| <b>decet,</b>    | <i>it is becoming.</i>   | decuīt          | decere             |
| <b>dēdecet,</b>  | <i>it is unbecoming.</i> | dedecuit        | dedecere           |
| <b>libet,</b>    | <i>it pleases.</i>       | libuit          | libere             |
| <b>licet,</b>    | <i>it is lawful.</i>     | licuit          | licere             |
| <b>oportet,</b>  | <i>it behoves.</i>       | oportuit        | oportere           |

## 108

Some Impersonals express change of weather and time :

|                  |                     |                     |                       |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>fulgurat,</b> | <i>it lightens.</i> | <b>tonat,</b>       | <i>it thunders.</i>   |
| <b>ningit,</b>   | <i>it snows.</i>    | <b>lucescit,</b>    | <i>it dawns.</i>      |
| <b>pluit,</b>    | <i>it rains.</i>    | <b>vesperascit,</b> | <i>it grows late.</i> |

**Interest, it concerns** (intersum), **refert, it matters** (refero), are used impersonally (190-193).



109

## TABLE OF VERB PERFECTS AND SUPINES.

## I. A- Stems.

| <i>Present</i>   | <i>Infín.</i> | <i>Perfect</i> | <i>Supine</i> |               |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Usual Form.      |               |                |               |               |
| <b>-ō(-a-io)</b> | <b>-āre</b>   | <b>-āvi</b>    | <b>-ā-tum</b> |               |
| amō              | amāre         | amāvi          | amātum        |               |
| Exceptions.      |               |                |               |               |
|                  |               | <b>-ui</b>     | <b>-itum</b>  |               |
| sōno             | -āre          | sonui          | sonitum       | <i>sound</i>  |
| vēto             | -āre          | vetui          | vetitum       | <i>forbid</i> |
| sēco             | -āre          | secui          | sectum        | <i>cut</i>    |
| Reduplicated     |               |                |               |               |
|                  |               |                | <b>-tum</b>   |               |
| dō               | -āre          | dēdi           | dātum         | <i>give</i>   |
| stō              | -āre          | stēti          | stātum        | <i>stand</i>  |
|                  |               |                |               |               |
|                  |               | <b>-i</b>      | <b>-tum</b>   |               |
| jūvo             | -āre          | jūv-i          | jūtum         | <i>help</i>   |

110

## II. E- Stems.

|                   |             |            |              |                 |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Usual Form.       |             |            |              |                 |
| <b>-ēō(-e-io)</b> | <b>-ēre</b> | <b>-ūi</b> | <b>-itum</b> |                 |
| mōnēō             | monēre      | mōnūi      | monitum      |                 |
| Exceptions.       |             |            |              |                 |
|                   |             | <b>-ui</b> | <b>-tum</b>  |                 |
| dūceo             | -ēre        | docui      | doctum       | <i>teach</i>    |
| tēneo             | -ēre        | tenui      | tentum       | <i>hold</i>     |
|                   |             |            |              |                 |
|                   |             | <b>-vi</b> | <b>-tum</b>  |                 |
| fleo              | -ēre        | flevi      | flētum       | <i>weep</i>     |
|                   |             |            |              |                 |
|                   |             | <b>-si</b> | <b>-tum</b>  |                 |
| augeo             | -ēre        | auxi       | auctum       | <i>increase</i> |
| fulgeo            | -ēre        | fulsi      | —            | <i>shine</i>    |
|                   |             |            |              |                 |
|                   |             | <b>-si</b> | <b>-sum</b>  |                 |
| ardeo             | -ēre        | arsī       | —            | <i>burn</i>     |
| haereo            | -ēre        | haesi      | —            | <i>stick</i>    |
| jūbeo             | -ēre        | jussi      | jussum       | <i>command</i>  |
| māneo             | -ēre        | mansi      | mansum       | <i>remain</i>   |
| rīdeo             | -ēre        | risi       | risum        | <i>laugh</i>    |
| suādeo            | -ēre        | suasi      | suasum       | <i>advise</i>   |
|                   |             |            |              |                 |
|                   |             | <b>-i</b>  | <b>-tum</b>  |                 |
| cāveo             | -ēre        | cāv-i      | cautum       | <i>beware</i>   |
| fōveo             | -ēre        | fōv-i      | fotum        | <i>cherish</i>  |
| mōveo             | -ēre        | mōv-i      | motum        | <i>move</i>     |

| <i>Present</i> | <i>Infin.</i> | <i>Perfect</i>      | <i>Supine</i> |             |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
|                |               | <b>Reduplicated</b> | <b>-sum</b>   |             |
| pendeo         | -ēre          | pēpendi             | pensum        | <i>hang</i> |
| mordeo         | -ēre          | mōmordi             | morsum        | <i>bite</i> |
|                |               | <b>-i</b>           | <b>-sum</b>   |             |
| sēdeo          | -ēre          | sēdi                | sessum        | <i>sit</i>  |
| video          | -ēre          | vidi                | visum         | <i>see</i>  |

## 111

## III. Consonant and U- Stems.

## Consonant Stems.

|           |        |             |              |                       |
|-----------|--------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| rēgo      | rēgēre | rexī        | rectum       |                       |
|           |        | <b>-si</b>  | <b>-tum</b>  |                       |
| dīco      | -ēre   | dixī        | dictum       | <i>say</i>            |
| dūco      | -ēre   | duxī        | ductum       | <i>lead</i>           |
| intellēgo | -ēre   | intellexī   | intellectum  | <i>understand</i>     |
| surgo     | -ēre   | surrexī     | surrectum    | <i>arise</i>          |
| tēgo      | -ēre   | texī        | tectum       | <i>cover</i>          |
| trāho     | -ēre   | traxī       | tractum      | <i>draw</i>           |
| vēho      | -ēre   | vexī        | vectum       | <i>carry</i>          |
| vīvo      | -ēre   | vixī        | victum       | <i>live</i>           |
| struo     | -ēre   | struxī      | structum     | <i>build</i>          |
| nūbo      | -ēre   | nupsi       | nuptum       | <i>marry</i>          |
| scribo    | -ēre   | scripsi     | scriptum     | <i>write</i>          |
| gēro      | -ēre   | gessi       | gestum       | <i>carry on</i>       |
| sūmo      | -ēre   | sumpsi      | sumptum      | <i>take</i>           |
| cingo     | -ēre   | cinxī       | cinctum      | <i>surround</i>       |
| finco     | -ēre   | finxi       | fictum       | <i>feign</i>          |
| jungo     | -ēre   | junxi       | junctum      | <i>join</i>           |
|           |        | <b>-si</b>  | <b>-sum</b>  |                       |
| figo      | -ēre   | fixī        | fixum        | <i>fix</i>            |
| spargo    | -ēre   | sparsi      | sparsum      | <i>sprinkle</i>       |
| cēdo      | -ēre   | cessi       | cessum       | <i>yield</i>          |
| claudio   | -ēre   | clausi      | clausum      | <i>shut</i>           |
| divido    | -ēre   | divisi      | divisum      | <i>divide</i>         |
| lūdo      | -ēre   | lusi        | lusum        | <i>play</i>           |
| mitto     | -ēre   | miſi        | misum        | <i>send</i>           |
| prēmo     | -ēre   | pressi      | pressum      | <i>press</i>          |
| concūtio  | -ēre   | concussi    | concussum    | <i>shake together</i> |
|           |        | <b>-vi</b>  | <b>-tum</b>  |                       |
| sēro      | -ēre   | sēvi        | sātum        | <i>sow</i>            |
| sperno    | -ēre   | sprēvi      | sprētum      | <i>despise</i>        |
| cognosco  | -ēre   | cognōvi     | cognītum     | <i>know</i>           |
| cresco    | -ēre   | crēvi       | crētum       | <i>grow</i>           |
| nosco     | -ēre   | nōvi        | nōtum        | <i>know</i>           |
|           |        | <b>-īvi</b> | <b>-itum</b> |                       |
| quaero    | -ēre   | quaesivi    | quaesitum    | <i>seek</i>           |

| <i>Present</i> | <i>Infin.</i> | <i>Perfect</i><br><b>-ui</b> | <i>Supine</i><br><b>-tum</b> |                      |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| cōlo           | -ēre          | colui                        | cultum                       | <i>till, worship</i> |
| rāpio          | -ēre          | rapui                        | raptum                       | <i>seize</i>         |
| pōno           | -ēre          | posui                        | positum                      | <i>place</i>         |
|                |               | <b>-ī</b>                    | <b>-tum</b>                  |                      |
|                |               | (a) Reduplicated             | <b>-tum</b>                  |                      |
| cāno           | -ēre          | cēcini                       | cantum                       | <i>sing</i>          |
| tango          | -ēre          | tētigi                       | tactum                       | <i>touch</i>         |
| tendo          | -ēre          | tētendi                      | tentum (tensum)              | <i>stretch</i>       |
| disco          | -ēre          | didici                       | —                            | <i>learn</i>         |
| pārio          | -ēre          | pēperi                       | partum                       | <i>bring forth</i>   |
|                |               |                              | <b>-sum</b>                  |                      |
| cūdo           | -ēre          | cēcidi                       | cāsum                        | <i>fall</i>          |
| caedo          | -ēre          | cēcidi                       | caesum                       | <i>beat, kill</i>    |
| curro          | -ēre          | cucurri                      | cursum                       | <i>run</i>           |
| fallo          | -ēre          | fēfelli                      | falsum                       | <i>deceive</i>       |
| parco          | -ēre          | pēperci                      | —                            | <i>spare</i>         |
| pello          | -ēre          | pēpūli                       | pulsum                       | <i>drive</i>         |
| pendo          | -ēre          | pēpendi                      | pensum                       | <i>hang</i>          |

## Some Compounds of dō.

|       |      |         |          |                    |
|-------|------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| addo  | -ēre | addidi  | additum  | <i>add</i>         |
| condo | -ēre | condidi | conditum | <i>found, hide</i> |
| crēdo | -ēre | crēdidi | crēditum | <i>believe</i>     |
| ēdo   | -ēre | ēdidi   | ēditum   | <i>give forth</i>  |
| perdo | -ēre | perdidi | perditum | <i>lose</i>        |
| reddo | -ēre | reddidi | redditum | <i>restore</i>     |
| vendo | -ēre | vendidi | venditum | <i>sell</i>        |

(b) Lengthened Stem **-tum**

|        |      |       |         |                     |
|--------|------|-------|---------|---------------------|
| emo    | -ēre | ēmi   | emptum  | <i>buy</i>          |
| lēgo   | -ēre | lēgi  | lectum  | <i>choose, read</i> |
| rumpo  | -ēre | rūpi  | ruptum  | <i>break</i>        |
| vinco  | -ēre | vīci  | victum  | <i>conquer</i>      |
| fūgio  | -ēre | fūgi  | fugitum | <i>fly</i>          |
| āgo    | -ēre | ēgi   | actum   | <i>do</i>           |
| frango | -ēre | frēgi | fractum | <i>break</i>        |
| fācio  | -ēre | fēci  | factum  | <i>make</i>         |
| jācio  | -ēre | jēci  | jactum  | <i>throw</i>        |
| fundo  | -ēre | fūdi  | fusum   | <i>pour</i>         |
| ēdo    | -ēre | ēdi   | esum    | <i>eat</i>          |

**-ī** **-tum, -sum**

|       |      |       |         |              |
|-------|------|-------|---------|--------------|
| bībo  | -ēre | bībi  | bibitum | <i>drink</i> |
| verto | -ēre | verti | versum  | <i>turn</i>  |

## U. Stems.

|        |      |           |             |                    |
|--------|------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|
|        |      | <b>-i</b> | <b>-tum</b> |                    |
| induo  | -ēre | indui     | indutum     | <i>put on</i>      |
| statuo | -ēre | statui    | statutum    | <i>set up</i>      |
| solvo  | -ēre | solvi     | solutum     | <i>loosen, pay</i> |
| volvo  | -ēre | volvi     | volutum     | <i>roll</i>        |

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## IV. I- Stems.

| <i>Present</i> | <i>Infin.</i> | <i>Perfect</i> | <i>Supine</i> |          |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------|
|                |               | Usual Form.    |               |          |
| -Iō (-i-io)    | -īre          | -ivī           | -ītum         |          |
| audio          | audīre        | audīvī         | audītum       |          |
| Exceptions.    |               |                |               |          |
|                |               | -vi            | -tum          |          |
| scio           | -ire          | scivī          | scitum        | know     |
|                |               | -ui            | -tum          |          |
| apērio         | -ire          | aperuī         | apertum       | open     |
|                |               | -si            | -tum          |          |
| haurio         | -ire          | hausi          | haustum       | drain    |
| vincio         | -ire          | vinxi          | vinctum       | bind     |
|                |               | -si            | -sum          |          |
| sentio         | -ire          | sensi          | sensum        | feel     |
|                |               | -i             | -tum          |          |
| vēnio          | -ire          | vēni           | ventum        | come     |
| repērio        | -ire          | repperi        | reptum        | discover |

## DEPONENT VERBS.

113

## E- Stems (Perfect -itus sum).

| <i>Present</i> | <i>Infin.</i> | <i>Perfect</i> |       |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| vēreor         | -ēri          | veritus sum    | fear  |
| reor           | -ēri          | rātus sum      | think |

114

## Semi-deponent Verbs.

|       | <i>Infin.</i> | <i>Perfect</i> |         |
|-------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| audeo | -ēre          | ausus sum      | dare    |
| sōleo | -ēre          | sōlitus sum    | be wont |

115

## Consonant and U- Stems (Perfect -tūs or -sūs sum).

|             | <i>Infin.</i> | <i>Perfect</i> |          |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------|
| fungor      | -ī            | functus sum    | perform  |
| irascor     | -ī            | iratus sum     | be angry |
| moriōr      | -ī            | mortuus sum    | die      |
| nascor      | -ī            | natus sum      | be born  |
| pātior      | -ī            | passus sum     | suffer   |
| proficiscor | -ī            | profectus sum  | set out  |
| quēror      | -ī            | questus sum    | complain |
| ūtōr        | -ī            | usus sum       | use      |
| lōquor      | -ī            | locutus sum    | speak    |
| sēquor      | -ī            | secutus sum    | follow   |

116

## I- Stems (Perfect -itus, -tūs or -sūs sum).

|          | <i>Infin.</i> | <i>Perfect</i> |         |
|----------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| expērior | -iri          | expertus sum   | try     |
| ōrior    | -iri          | ortus sum      | arise   |
| ordior   | -iri          | orsus sum      | begin   |
| potior   | -iri          | potitus sum    | acquire |

## SYNTAX.

### THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

#### Introductory Outline.

- 117** SYNTAX teaches how **Sentences** are made.  
Sentences are **Simple** or **Compound**.
- 118** A Simple Sentence has two parts :
1. The **Subject** : the person or thing spoken about ;
  2. The **Predicate** : that which is said about the Subject.
- 119** 1. The **Subject** must be a **Substantive**, or some word or words taking the place of a Substantive :
- A **Substantive** : *lex, the law.*
- A **Substantive Pronoun** : *ego, I.*
- An **Adjective, Participle, or Adjectival Pronoun** : *Romanus, a Roman ; iratus, an angry man ; ille, that (man).*
- A **Verb Noun Infinitive** : *navigare, to sail or sailing.*
- 120** 2. The **Predicate** must either be a **Verb** or contain a Verb, because it makes a statement or assertion about the Subject ; and it is usually a Verb Finite, which alone has the power of making direct statements.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

| Subject.   | Predicate.       | Subject.   | Predicate.      |
|------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| <i>Lex</i> | <i>jubet.</i>    | <i>Nos</i> | <i>paremus.</i> |
| <i>Law</i> | <i>commands.</i> | <i>We</i>  | <i>obey.</i>    |

A single Verb may be a sentence. *Veni, vidi, vici, I came, I saw, I conquered,* comprises three sentences.

- 121** Some Verbs cannot by themselves form complete Predicates. The Verb *sum* is a complete Predicate only when it implies mere existence :

|       |     |       |       |       |
|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Seges | est | ubi   | Troja | fuit. |
| Corn  | is  | where | Troy  | was.  |

It more often links the Subject with the **Complement**, which completes what is said about it.

- 122** Verbs which link a Subject and Complement are called **Copulative Verbs**. Others besides *sum* are :

|                                  |                           |                        |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| appareo, <i>appear</i> ;         | audio, <i>am called</i> ; | maneo, <i>remain</i> ; |
| evado, <i>existo, turn out</i> ; | videor, <i>seem</i> .     |                        |

The Passives of Verbs of *making, saying, thinking* (**Factitive Verbs** [134]) are also used as Copulative Verbs :

|                                         |                             |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| fio (facio), <i>become or am made</i> ; | feror, <i>am reported</i> ; |
| appellor, <i>am called</i> ;            | legor, <i>am chosen</i> ;   |
| creor, <i>am created</i> ;              | putor, <i>am thought</i> ;  |
| declaror, <i>am declared</i> ;          | vocor, <i>am called</i> .   |

Copulative Verbs have the same case after them as before them.

- 123** The Complement may be—

An **Adjective**, or a Participle or Pronoun used as an Adjective.

A **Substantive**.

| Subject.        | Predicate.        |                      |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|                 | Copulative Verb.  | Complement.          |
| 1. Leo          | est               | validus.             |
| <i>The lion</i> | is                | <i>strong.</i>       |
| 2. Illi         | appellantur       | philosophi.          |
| <i>They</i>     | <i>are called</i> | <i>philosophers.</i> |

- 124** Many Verbs usually require another Verb in the Infinitive to carry on their construction : as *soleo, am wont* ; *possum, am able* ; *queo, can* ; *debeo, ought* ; *volo, wish* ; *conor, try*.

|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Solet legere.              | Possum ire.             |
| <i>He is wont to read.</i> | <i>I am able to go.</i> |

These Verbs are called **Indeterminate**, and the Infinitive following them is called **Prolative**, because it carries on (profert) their construction.

## AGREEMENT.

### RULES OF THE FOUR CONCORDS.

- 125** I. A Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person :

Tempus fugit.  
*Time flies.*

Libri leguntur.  
*Books are read.*

- 126** II. An Adjective agrees in Gender, Number and Case with the Substantive it qualifies :

Vir bonus bonam uxorem habet.  
*The good man has a good wife.*

Verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt. CIC.  
*True friendships are everlasting.*

- 127** III. When a Substantive or Pronoun is followed by another Substantive, so that the second explains or describes the first, and has the same relation to the rest of the sentence, the second Noun agrees in Case with the first, and is said to be in Apposition :

Procas rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitorem et  
Amulium, habuit. LIV.  
*Procas, king of the Albans, had two sons, Numitor and Amulius.*

- 128** IV. The Relative **qui, quae, quod**, agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person ; in Case it takes its construction from its own clause :

Amo te, mater, quae me amas.  
*I love you, mother, who love me.*

Quis hic est homo quem ante aedes video? PLAUT.  
*Who is this man whom I see before the house?*

Arbores multas serit agricola, quarum fructus non adspiciet.  
CIC.  
*The farmer plants many trees, of which he will not see the fruit.*

## 129

## COMPOSITE SUBJECT.

1. When two or more Nouns are united as the Subject, the Verb and Adjectives are usually in the Plural :

Veneno absumpti sunt Hannibal et Philopoemen. Liv.  
*Hannibal and Philopoemen were cut off by poison.*

2. If the Persons of a Composite Subject are different, the Verb agrees with the first person rather than the second ; with the second rather than the third :

Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus. Cic.  
*If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.*

3. When the Genders are different, Adjectives agree with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine :

Rex regiaque classis una profecti. Liv.  
*The king and the royal fleet set out together.*

4. If the things expressed are without life, the Adjectives are generally Neuter :

Regna, honores, divitiae, caduca et incerta sunt. Cic.  
*Kingdoms, honours, riches, are frail and fickle things.*

## THE CASES.

## THE NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE CASES.

130 The Subject of a Finite Verb is in the Nominative Case :

Anni fugiunt.  
*Years flee.*

Labitur aetas. Ov.  
*Time glides away.*

131 A Substantive joined to the Subject by a Copulative Verb is in the Nominative Case :

Cicero declaratus est consul. Cic.  
*Cicero was declared consul.*

132 The Vocative is used with or without an Interjection (233):

O sol pulcher ! O beauteous sun ! Pompei ! O Pompeius !



## THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

## Accusative of Nearer Object.

- 133** The nearer Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case :

*Agricola colit agros ; uxor domum tuetur.*

*The farmer tills the fields ; his wife takes care of the house.*

- 134** Factitive Verbs (verbs of *making, saying, thinking*) have a second Accusative, in agreement with the Object :

*Ciceronem consulem populus declaravit. SALL.*

*The people declared Cicero consul.*

*Note.*—The Accusative is used as the Subject of the Infinitive to form a Clause (240).

*Solem fulgere videmus.*

*We see that the sun shines.*

- 135** Some Verbs of *teaching, asking, concealing, doceo, teach, flagito, demand, rogo, ask, oro, pray, celo, conceal*, take two Accusatives, one of the Person, the other of the Thing :

*Racilius primum me sententiam rogavit. CIC.*

*Racilius asked me first my opinion.*

In the Passive they keep the Accusative of the Thing :

*Primus a Racilio sententiam rogatus sum.*

*I was asked my opinion first by Racilius.*

- 136** Place to which Motion is directed is in the Accusative : *eo Romam, I go to Rome (179, 181 b).*

## Cognate Accusative.

- 137** Many Intransitive Verbs take an Accusative containing the same idea as the Verb :

*Fortuna ludum insolentem ludit. HOR.*

*Fortune plays an insolent game.*

## Adverbial Accusative.

- 138** The Accusative of Respect is joined to Verbs and Adjectives, especially in poetry :

*Tremat artus. VERG.*

*He trembles in his limbs.*

*Nudae lacertos. TAC.*

*Bare as to the arms.*

(For Accusative of Extent see 185, 186, 187.)

## THE DATIVE CASE.

- 139** The Dative is the Case of the Person or Thing to or for whom or which something is done.

## Dative of the Remoter Object.

The Dative of the Remoter Object is used :

- 140** (1) With Transitive Verbs of *giving, telling, showing, promising*; which take also an Accusative of the Nearer Object :

*Tibi librum sollicito damus aut fesso.* HOR.

*We give you a book when you are anxious or weary.*

*Saepe tibi meum somnium narravi.* CIC.

*I have often told you my dream.*

- 141** (2) With Intransitive Verbs of *pleasing, helping, sparing, appearing, believing, obeying, and their opposites* :

*Imperio parent.* CAES.

*They obey the command.*

*Parce pio generi.* VERG.

*Spare a pious race.*

*Note.*—These Verbs contain the ideas of *being pleasing to, helpful to, obedient to, &c.*

- 142** *Note.*—*Delecto, juvo, delight, laedo, hurt, gubernare, govern, rego, rule, jubeo, command, take an accusative* :

*Multos castra juvant.* HOR.

*The camp delights many.*

*Animum rege.* HOR.

*Rule the temper.*

*Tempero, moderor, govern, restrain, take sometimes the accusative, sometimes the dative* :

*Hic moderatur equos qui non moderabitur irae.* HOR.

*This man controls horses who will not restrain his anger.*

- 143** (3) With Adjectives implying *nearness, fitness, likeness, help, kindness, trust, obedience, or any opposite idea* :

*Quis amicioi quam frater fratri?* SALL.

*Who (is) more friendly than a brother to a brother?*

*Homini fidelissimi sunt equus et canis.* PLIN.

*The horse and the dog are most faithful to man.*

- 144** The Dative of the Remoter Object is used with Compound Verbs formed with the following Prepositions :

ad, ante, ab,  
in, inter, de,

sub, super, ob,  
con, post, and prae.

And with the Adverbs bene, male, satis.

(a) Transitive :

Gigantes bellum dis intulerunt. CIC.  
*The giants waged war against the gods.*

(b) Intransitive :

His negotiis non interfuit solum sed praefuit. CIC.  
*He not only took part in these affairs, but directed them.*  
Ceteris satisfacio semper, mihi numquam. CIC.  
*I always satisfy others, myself never.*

**Dative of Advantage.**

- 145** The person or thing for whose advantage or disadvantage something is done is in the Dative Case :

Tibi aras, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis. PLAUT.  
*For yourself you plough, for yourself you sow, for the same self you reap.*

Non solum nobis divites esse volumus. CIC.  
*We do not wish to be rich for ourselves alone.*

- 146** Dative of the Possessor, with esse :

Est mihi plenus Albani cadus. HOR.  
*I have a cask full of Alban wine. (lit. there is to me.)*

- 147** A Dative is used to express the Result or Purpose of action :

Exemplo est magni formica laboris. HOR.  
*The ant affords an example of great labour.*  
Equitatum auxilio Caesari miserunt. CAES.  
*They sent the cavalry as a help to Caesar.*

## THE ABLATIVE CASE.

- 148** The Ablative is the Case which defines circumstances ; it is rendered by many prepositions, *from, with, by, in.*

## Ablative of Separation.

- 149** The Ablative of Separation is used with Verbs meaning *to remove, release, deprive, want* (169) ; with Adjectives such as *liber, free* ; also the Adverb *procul, far from* :

*Populus Atheniensis Phocionem patriā pepulit.* NEP.

*The Athenian people drove Phocion from his country.*

- 150** The Ablative of Comparison (expressing Difference) is used with Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs :

*Nihil est amabilius virtute.* CIC.

*Nothing is more amiable than virtue.*

*Note.*—This construction is equivalent to *quam, than*, with the Nominative or Accusative. 'Virtute' equals 'quam virtus.'

(For Place Whence see 180, 181 c.)

## Ablative of Association.

- 151** The Ablative of Association is used with Verbs and Adjectives denoting *plenty, fulness, possession* : *abundo, abound, dono, present, praeditus, endowed with* (169) :

*Villa abundat porco, gallina, lacte, caseo, melle.* CIC.

*The farm abounds in pork, poultry, milk, cheese, honey.*

*Juvenem praestanti munere donat.* VERG.

*He presents the youth with a noble gift.*

- 152** The Ablative of Quality is used with an Adjective in agreement (171) :

*Senex promissā barbā, horrenti capillo.* PLIN. MIN.

*An old man with long beard and rough hair.*

- 153** Ablative of Respect :

*Pauci numero.*

*Few in number.*

*Natione Medus.*

*By birth a Mede.*

- 154** The Ablative of the Manner in which something happens or is done has an Adjective in agreement with it; or it follows the Preposition *cum*, with :

*Jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede. Ov.*

*Presently bent old age will come with silent foot.*

*Magnā cum curā atque diligentia scripsit. Cic.*

*He wrote with great care and attention.*

- 155** The Ablative Absolute is a phrase consisting of a Noun in the Ablative Case and a Participle, or another Noun, in agreement with it: it is called Absolute because in construction it is independent of the rest of the Sentence :

*Regibus exactis consules creati sunt. Liv.*

*Kings having been abolished, consuls were elected.*

*Nil desperandum Teucro duce. Hor.*

*There must be no despair, Teucer being leader.*

### Instrumental Ablative.

- 156** The Agent, by whom something is done, is in the Ablative, with the Preposition *a*, *ab*, after a Passive Verb (194).

- 157** The Instrument by means of which something is done is in the Ablative Case without a Preposition :

*Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis. Verg.*

*These strive to defend with javelins, those with stones.*

- 158** The Ablative of the Cause is used with Adjectives, Passive Participles, and Verbs :

*Oderunt peccare mali formidine poenae. Hor.*

*The bad hate to sin through fear of punishment.*

- 159** The Deponent Verbs *fungor*, *perform*, *fruor*, *enjoy*, *vescor*, *feed on*, *utor*, *use*, *potior*, *possess oneself of* (169), take an Ablative :

*Numidae ferina carne vescebantur. Sall.*

*The Numidians used to feed on the flesh of wild animals.*

- 160** The Adjectives *dignus*, *worthy*, *indignus*, *unworthy*, and the Transitive Verb *dignor*, *deem worthy*, also *contentus*, *contented*, and *fretus*, *relying on*, take an Ablative :

*Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori. Hor.*

*A man worthy of praise the Muse forbids to die.*

- 161** An **Ablative of the Measure of difference** is joined with Comparatives and Superlatives, and, rarely, with Verbs :

*Hibernia dimidio minor est quam Britannia. CAES.*  
*Ireland is smaller by half than Britain.*

- 162** The **Ablative of Price** is used with Verbs and Adjectives of *buying* and *selling* :

*Vendidit hic auro patriam. VERG.*  
*This man sold his country for gold.*

### The Locative Ablative.

- 163** The **Locative** is the Case of the **Place** at which something is or happens. Its distinct forms remain in the Singular in names of towns and small islands: *Romae, at Rome*; *Corcyrae, at Corcyra*; and in a few other words, as *domi, at home*. For the most part its uses have passed to the Ablative, and it is often difficult to distinguish between the two Cases, especially in the Plural, where their forms are identical. (For **Place where**, see **178, 181 a.**)

### THE GENITIVE CASE.

- 164** The Genitive is used to define or complete the meaning of another Noun on which it depends. It also follows certain Verbs.

- 165** The **Genitive of Definition** follows the Noun on which it depends :

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Vox voluptatis.</i>    | <i>Nomen regis.</i>      |
| <i>The word pleasure.</i> | <i>The name of king.</i> |

*Note.*—But the name of a city is always placed in Apposition: *urbs Roma, the city of Rome.*

- 166** The **Attributive Genitive** defines the Noun on which it depends like an Adjective :

|                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Lux solis.</i>            | <i>Anni labor.</i>    |
| <i>The light of the sun.</i> | <i>A year's toil.</i> |

- 167** The **Genitive of the Author** :

*Ea statua dicebatur esse Myronis. CIC.*  
*That statue was said to be Myro's.*

- 168** Verbs and Adjectives of *accusing, condemning, convicting, or acquitting* take a Genitive of the fault or crime :

*Alter latrocinii reus, alter caedis convictus est. CIC.*  
*The one was accused of robbery, the other was convicted of murder.*

- 169** Verbs and Adjectives implying *want and fulness, especially egeo, indigeo, want, impleo, fill, potior, get possession of (159), plenus, full, often* take a Genitive :

*Indigeo tui consilii. CIC. Acerra turis plena. HOR.*  
*I need your advice. A pan full of incense.*

*Signorum potiti sunt. SALL.*  
*They got possession of the standards.*

- 170** Possessive Genitive :

*Regis copiae. CIC. Contempsi Catilinae gladios. CIC.*  
*The king's forces. I have braved the swords of Catiline.*

- 171** The Genitive of Quality has an Adjective in agreement :

*Ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris. JUV.*  
*A boy of noble countenance and noble modesty.*

- 172** Genitives of Value, *magni, parvi, plurimi, minimi, nihili*, are used with verbs of *valuing and weighing* :

*Voluptatem virtus minimi facit. CIC.*  
*Virtue accounts pleasure of very little value.*

### Partitive Genitive.

- 173** The Genitive of a Noun which is distributed into parts is called a Partitive Genitive.

*Sulla centum viginti suorum amisit. EUT.*  
*Sulla lost a hundred and twenty of his men.*

*Multae harum arborum mea manu sunt satae. CIC.*  
*Many of these trees were planted by my hand.*

### The Objective Genitive.

- 174** *Note.*—The terms Subjective and Objective Genitive are used to express different relations of the Genitive to the Noun on which it depends. Thus *amor patris*, *the love of a father*, may mean either ‘the love felt *by* a father’ (where *patris* is a Subjective Genitive), or ‘the love felt *for* a father’ (where *patris* is an Objective Genitive).

- 175** An Objective Genitive is used with Verbal Substantives, Adjectives, and Participles which have the meaning of *love, desire, hope, fear, care, knowledge, skill, power* :

With Substantives :

*Erat insitus menti cognitionis amor.* CIC.

*Love of knowledge had been implanted in the mind*

With Adjectives and Participles :

*Avida est periculi virtus.* SEN.

*Valour is greedy of danger.*

*Quis famulus amantior domini quam canis?* COL.

*What servant is fonder of his master than the dog is?*

- 176** Most Verbs of *remembering, forgetting, reminding, memini, reminiscor, obliviscor*, usually take the Genitive, sometimes the Accusative. *Recordor* almost always takes the Accusative, rarely the Genitive :

*Animus meminit praeteritorum.* CIC.

*The mind remembers past things.*

*Nam modo vos animo dulces reminiscor, amici.* OV.

*For now I remember you, O friends, dear to my soul.*

- 177** The Adjectives corresponding to these Verbs, *memor, immemor*, always take a Genitive :

*Omnes immemorem beneficii oderunt.* CIC.

*All hate one who is forgetful of a kindness.*

Verbs of *pitying, misereor, miserescere*, take a Genitive :

*Nil nostri miserere.* VERG.

*You pity me not at all.*

*Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis.* VERG.

*Take pity, I entreat, on the Arcadian king.*

*Note.*—*Miseror, commiseror* take an Accusative.



## PLACE, TIME, AND SPACE.

## Place.

- 178** Place where anything is or happens is generally in the Ablative Case with a Preposition; sometimes without a Preposition (especially in poetry), an Adjective of place being attached to the Substantive:

Castra sunt in Italiā contra rempublicam collocata. CIC.  
*A camp has been formed in Italy against the republic.*

Medio sedet insula ponto. OV.  
*The island lies in mid ocean.*

- 179** Place whither is in the Accusative with a Preposition:

Caesar in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit. CAES.  
*Caesar hastened into Italy with long marches.*

- 180** Place whence is in the Ablative with *ab*, *ex*, or *de*:

Ex Asiā transis in Europam. CURT.  
*Out of Asia you cross into Europe.*

- 181** In names of towns and small islands, also in *domus*, and *rus*, Place where, whither, or whence is expressed by the Case without a Preposition.

- (a) Place where, by the Locative:

|                          |  |                         |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Quid Romae faciam? JUV.  |  | Is habitat Miletī. TER. |
| What am I to do at Rome? |  | He lives at Miletus.    |

Philippus Neapoli est, Lentulus Puteolis. CIC.  
*Philip is at Naples, Lentulus at Puteoli.*

Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta noverca. VERG.  
*I have at home a father and an unjust stepmother.*

- (b) Place whither, by the Accusative:

Regulus Carthaginem rediit. CIC.  
*Regulus returned to Carthage.*

Vos ite domum; ego rus ibo.  
*Go ye home: I will go into the country.*

(c) **Place whence, by the Ablative:**

Demaratus fugit Tarquinius Corinθο. Crc.  
*Demaratus fled from Corinth to Tarquinii.*

**182 The road by which one goes is in the Ablative:**

Ibam forte Viā Sacrā. Hor.  
*I was going by chance along the Sacred Way*

**Time.****183 Time at which, in answer to the question When? is expressed by the Ablative: hieme, in winter; solis occasu, at sunset:**

Ego Capuam veni eo ipso die. Crc.  
*I came to Capua on that very day.*

**184 Time within which, generally by the Ablative:**

Quicquid est biduo sciemus. Crc.  
*Whatever it is, we shall know in two days.*

**185 Time during which, generally by the Accusative:**

Pericles quadraginta annos praefuit Athenis. Crc.  
*Pericles was leader of Athens forty years.*

**Space.****186 Space over which motion takes place is in the Accusative:**

Milia tum pransi tria repimus. Hor.  
*Then having had luncheon we crawl three miles.*

**187 Space of measurement, answering the questions How high? How deep? How broad? How long? is generally in the Accusative:**

Erant muri Babylonis ducenos pedes alti. Plin.  
*The walls of Babylon were two hundred feet high.*

## PREPOSITIONS.

## 188 With Accusative:

antē, apūd, ad, adversūs,  
circum, circā, citrā, cīs,  
contrā, intēr, ergā, extrā,  
infrā, intrā, juxtā, ōb,  
pēnēs, pōnē, post, and praetēr,  
prōpē, proptēr, pēr, sēcundum,  
suprā, versūs, ultrā, trans;  
Add supēr, subtēr, sūb and in,  
When 'motion' 'tis, not 'state,'  
they mean.

before, near, to, towards,  
around, about, on this side of,  
against, between, towards, outside of,  
beneath, within, beside, on account of,  
in the power of, behind, after, along,  
near, on account of, through, next to,  
above, towards, beyond, across :  
Add over, underneath, under, into,  
When they mean 'motion,' not  
'state.'

## 189 With Ablative:

ā, āb, absquē, cōram, dē,  
pālam, clam, cum, ex, and ē,  
sīnē, tēnūs, prō, and prae :  
Add supēr, subtēr, sūb and in,  
When 'state,' not 'motion,' 'tis they  
mean.

by, from, without, in the presence of,  
from,  
in sight of, unknown to, with, out of,  
without, as far as, for, before :  
Add over, underneath, under, in,  
When they mean 'state,' not 'mo-  
tion.'

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

## Case Construction.

190 The following verbs of *feeling* take an Accusative of the person with a Genitive of the cause : *miseret, piget, paenitet, pudet, taedet* :

*Miseret te aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet. PLAUT.*  
*You pity others, for yourself you have neither pity nor shame.*

191 *Libet, licet* take a Dative :

*Ne libeat tibi quod non licet. CIC.*  
*Let not that please you which is not lawful*

- 192** *Interest, it is of importance, it concerns*, is used with the Genitive of the person or thing concerned, but with the feminine Ablatives *meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā* of the Possessive Pronouns :

*Interest omnium recte facere. CIC.*

*It is for the good of all to do right.*

*Et tuā et meā interest te valere. CIC.*

*It is of importance to you and to me that you should be well.*

- 193** *Rēfert, it concerns, it matters*, is also used with the feminine Ablatives of the Possessive Pronouns :

*Quid meā rēfert cui serviam? PHAED.*

*What does it matter to me whom I serve?*

## PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

When a sentence is changed from the Active to the Passive form :

- 194** The Object of a Transitive Verb becomes the Subject ; the Subject becomes the Agent in the Ablative with the Preposition *a* or *ab* :

{ *Numa leges dedit.*

*Numa gave laws.*

{ *A Numā leges datae sunt.*

*Laws were given by Numa.*

- 195** Intransitive Verbs are used impersonally in the Passive :

{ *Nos currimus. CIC.*

*We run.*

{ *A nobis curritur.*

lit. *There is running (done) by us.*

or the Agent may be omitted :

*Sicimus ad astra.*

*Sicitur ad astra.*

} *Thus we go to the stars.*

## PRONOUNS.

- 196** The Reflexive Pronoun *se, sese, sui, sibi*, of the Third Person, refers to the Subject in a Simple Sentence :

|                                                                                                |                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fur telo <i>se</i> defendit. CIC.<br><i>The thief defends himself</i><br><i>with a weapon.</i> | Ira <i>sui</i> impotens est. SEN.<br><i>Anger is not master of itself.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- 197** The Possessive *suis*, formed from the Reflexive, is used to express *his own, their own*, when emphasis is required, and usually refers to the Subject of the Verb :

Nemo rem *sua*m emit.  
*No one buys what is his own.*

sometimes to other cases if the context shows that it cannot be referred to the Subject :

Api bus fructum restituo *suum*. PHAEDR.  
*I restore to the bees their own produce.*

- 198** *Ejus* is the Possessive used of the Third Person where no emphasis is required and it does not refer to the Subject :

Chilius te rogat, et ego *ejus* rogatu. CIC.  
*Chilius asks you, and I (ask you) at his request.*

- 199** *Hic, ille* are often used in contrast : *hic* usually meaning *the latter, ille the former* :

Quocumque adspicio, nihil est nisi pontus et aer,  
nubibus *hic* tumidus, fluctibus *ille* minax. OV.  
*Whithersoever I look, there is naught but sea and sky,*  
*the latter heaped with clouds, the former threatening with billows.*

- 200** *Ipse, self*, is used of all the three Persons, with or without a Personal Pronoun : *ipse ibo, I will go myself*.

Of the Indefinite Pronouns :—

- 201** *Aliquis* means *some one* : dicat *aliquis*, suppose *some one* to say.

**202 Quidam** means *a certain person* (known but not named):  
*vir quidam, a certain man.*

**203 Quisquam** (Substantive),  
**Ullus** (Adjective): } *any at all,*

are often used after a negative word, or a question expecting a negative answer:

*Nec amet quemquam nec ametur ab ullo.* JUV.

*Let him not love anyone nor be loved by any.*

*Non ullus aratro dignus honos.* VERG.

*Not any due honour to the plough.*

**204 Quivis, quilibet**, *any you like*:

*Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.* HOR.

*It does not happen to every man to go to Corinth.*

**205 Quisque**, *each* (severally), is often used with *se, suus*:

*Sibi quisque habeant quod suum est.* PLAUT.

*Let them have each for himself what is his own.*

**206 Uterque**, *each* (of two), *both*, can be used with the Genitive of Pronouns; but with Substantives it agrees in case:

*Uterque parens.* OV.

*Both father and mother.*

*Utroque vestrum delector.* CIC.

*I am delighted with both of you.*

**207 Uter**, *which* (of two), is Interrogative: *uter melior? which is the better?*

*Uter utri insidias fecit?* CIC.

*Which laid an ambush for which?*

**208 Alter**, *the one, the other* (of two), *the second*, is the Demonstrative of *uter*: *alter ego, alter idem, a second self*:

*Quicquid negat alter, et alter.* HOR.

*Whatever the one denies, so does the other.*

**209 Alius**, *another* (of any number), *different*:

*Fortuna nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.* HOR.

*Fortune, kind now to me, now to another.*

## THE VERB INFINITIVE.

**210** The parts of the Verb Infinitive have some of the uses of Verbs, some of the uses of Nouns.

**211** The **Infinitive** as a Verb has Tenses, Present, Past, or Future, it governs Cases and is qualified by Adverbs; as a Noun it is neuter, indeclinable, used only as Nominative or Accusative.

**212** As Nominative :

*Juvat ire et Dorica castra visere. VERG.*

*To go and view the Doric camp is pleasant.*

*Non vivere bonum est sed bene vivere. SEN.*

*It is not living which is a good, but living well.*

**213** As Accusative :

*Errare, nescire, decipi, et malum et turpe ducimus. CIC.*

*To err, to be ignorant, to be deceived, we deem both unfortunate and disgraceful.*

**214** The Prolative Infinitive is often used to carry on the construction of Indeterminate and some other Verbs :

*Solent diu cogitare qui magna volunt gerere. CIC.*

*They are wont to reflect long who wish to do great things.*

## GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

**215** The Genitive, Dative, and Ablative of the Gerund, and the Accusative with a Preposition, are used as Cases of the Infinitive.

**216** The **Accusative** of the Gerund follows some Prepositions, especially *ad*, *ob*, *inter* :

*Ad bene vivendum breve tempus satis est longum. CIC.*

*For living well a short time is long enough.*

*Mores puerorum se inter ludendum detegunt. QUINT.*

*The characters of boys show themselves in their play.*

- 217** The **Genitive** of the Gerund is used after Substantives and Adjectives :

|                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ars scribendi discitur.              | Cupidus te audiendi sum. Cic.        |
| <i>The art of writing is learnt.</i> | <i>I am desirous of hearing you.</i> |

- 218** The **Dative** of the Gerund follows a few Verbs, Adjectives, and Substantives :

|                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Par est disserendo. Cic.       | Dat operam legendo.                   |
| <i>He is equal to arguing.</i> | <i>He gives attention to reading.</i> |

- 219** The **Ablative** of the Gerund expresses Cause or Manner, or it follows a Preposition :

|                              |                                        |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Fugiendo vincimus.           | De pugnando deliberant.                |
| <i>We conquer by flying.</i> | <i>They deliberate about fighting.</i> |

- 220** If the Verb is Transitive, the **Gerundive** is more often used than the Gerund, agreeing with the Object as an Adjective. It takes the Gender and Number of the Object, but the Object is drawn into the Case of the Gerundive.

The following examples show how the Gerundive takes the place of the Gerund :

| Gerund            |   | Gerundive         |                                 |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ad petendum pacem | } | ad petendam pacem | <i>in order to seek peace.</i>  |
| Petendi pacem     |   | petendae pacis    | <i>of seeking peace.</i>        |
| Petendo pacem     |   | petendae paci     | <i>for seeking peace.</i>       |
| Petendo pacem     |   | petenda pace      | <i>by seeking peace.</i>        |
| Ad mutandum leges |   | ad mutandas leges | <i>in order to change laws.</i> |
| Mutandi leges     |   | mutandarum legum  | <i>of changing laws.</i>        |
| Mutando leges     |   | mutandis legibus  | <i>for or by changing laws.</i> |

- 221** The Gerund and Gerundive are often used to express that something ought or is to be done; the Dative of the Agent being expressed or understood.

- 222** If the Verb is **Intransitive** the Gerund is used impersonally :

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Eundum est.         | Mihi eundum est.  |
| <i>One must go.</i> | <i>I must go.</i> |

- 223** If the Verb is **Transitive** the Gerundive is used in agreement :

Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda. CAES.  
*All things had to be done by Caesar at one time.*



## SUPINES.

**224** The Supines are also used as Cases of the Infinitive :

**225** The Supine in -um is an Accusative after Verbs of motion, expressing the purpose :

Lusum it Maecenas, dormitum ego. HOR.

*Maecenas goes to play, I to sleep.*

with the Infinitive iri, used impersonally, it forms a Future Passive Infinitive :

Aiunt urbem captum iri.

*They say that the city will be taken.*

*Note.*—Literally, *they say there is a going to take the city.*

**226** The Supine in -u (Dative and Ablative) is used with some Adjectives, such as facilis, dulcis, turpis, and the Substantives fas, nefas : turpe factu, *disgraceful to do* .

Hoc fas est dictu.

*It is lawful to say this.*

| Libertas, dulce auditu nomen. LIV.

| *Freedom, a name sweet to hear.*

## ADVERBS.

**227** Adverbs show how, when, and where the action of the Verb takes place ; they also qualify Adjectives or other Adverbs : recte facere, *to do rightly* ; huc nunc venire, *to come hither now* ; facile primus, *easily first* ; valde celeriter, *very swiftly*.

**228** Negative Adverbs are non, haud, ne :

**Non**, *not*, is simply negative :

Nives in alto mari non cadunt. PLIN.

*No snow falls on the high seas.*

**Haud**, *not*, is used with Adjectives and with other Adverbs :

Res haud dubia.

*No doubtful matter.*

| Haud aliter.

| *Not otherwise.*

**Ne** is used with the second person of the Perfect Conjunctive for prohibitions : ne transieris Hiberum (LIV.), *do not cross the Ebro* ; with the second person of the Present Conjunctive ne often means *lest* : ne forte credas (HOR.), *lest by chance you believe or that you may not by chance believe.*

## CONJUNCTIONS.

**229** Conjunctions connect words, sentences and clauses, and are (1) **Co-ordinative**; (2) **Subordinative**.

**230** (1) **Co-ordinative Conjunctions** connect two or more Nouns in the same Case:

Miratur portas, strepitumque et strata viarum. VERG.  
*He marvels at the gates and the noise and the pavements.*

Aut Caesar, aut nullus.  
*Either Caesar or nobody.*

**231** (2) **Subordinative Conjunctions** join Dependent Clauses to the Principal Sentence. (See Compound Sentence.)

**232** **Co-ordination.**

When two or more sentences are joined together by Co-ordinative Conjunctions, so as to form parts of one sentence, they are said to be **Co-ordinate Sentences**, and each is independent in its construction:

Et mihi sunt vires et mea tela nocent. Ov.  
*I too am not powerless, and my weapons hurt.*

Gyges a nullo videbatur, ipse autem omnia videbat. Cic.  
*Gyges was seen by no one, while he himself saw all things.*

## INTERJECTIONS.

**233** Interjections are apart from the construction of the sentence. O, ah, cheu, heu, pro, are used with the Vocative, Nominative or Accusative; en, ecce, with the Nominative or Accusative; ei, vae, with the Dative only:

O formose puer! VERG.  
*O beautiful boy!*

O fortunatam Romam! Cic.  
*O fortunate Rome!*

En ego vester Ascanius! VERG.  
*Lo here am I your Ascanius!*

Vae victis! Liv.  
*Woe to the vanquished!*

## QUESTION.

**234 (a) Single Questions are asked by :**

nonnē, expecting the answer *yes*.

num           "           "           "           *no*.

-nē, expecting either answer.

an, expressing surprise and expecting answer *no*.

Canis nonne similis lupo est? CIC.

*Is not a dog like a wolf?*

Num negare audes? CIC.

*Do you venture to deny?*

Potesne dicere? CIC.

*Can you say?*

An tu me tristem esse putas? PLAUT.

*Do you think I am sad?*

**235 (b) Alternative Questions are most often asked by :**

utrum           .           .           .           .           an (*or*).

-nē           .           .           .           .           an (*or*).

Utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? CIC.

*Is that your fault or ours?*

Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugio? CIC.

*Do I come to Rome, or stay here, or flee to Arpinum?*

## THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

**236** A **Compound Sentence** consists of a **Principal Sentence** with one or more **Subordinate Clauses**.

**237** **Subordinate Clauses** depend in their construction on the **Principal Sentence**. They are :

I. **Substantival**.    II. **Adverbial**.    III. **Adjectival**.

### I. SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSES.

**238** A **Substantival Clause** stands like a **Substantive**, as **Subject** or **Object** of a **Verb**, or in **Apposition**.

**239** **Substantival Clauses** have three forms, corresponding to the three **Direct** forms of the **Simple Sentence**.

(1) **Indirect Statement**; (2) **Indirect Command** or **Request**; (3) **Indirect Question**.

**240** (1) **Indirect Statement**.

The **Accusative with Infinitive** is the most usual form of **Indirect Statement** :

|                   |              |                                 |             |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Valeo.            | } Direct     | Scis me valere.                 | } Indirect  |
| <i>I am well.</i> | } Statement. | <i>You know that I am well.</i> | } Statement |

Nuntiatum est Scipionem adesse. CAES.

*It was announced that Scipio was at hand.*

Democritus dicit innumerabiles esse mundos. CIC.

*Democritus says that there are countless worlds.*

Illud temere dictum, sapientes omnes esse bonos. CIC.

*It was rashly said that all wise men are good.*

A **Clause** formed by **Ut** with the **Conjunctive** is sometimes used in **Indirect Statement**.

Expedit ut civitates sua jura habeant. LIV.

*That states should have their own laws is expedient.*

Sometimes a **Clause** formed by **Quod** with the **Indicative** is used instead of the **Accusative with Infinitive**, especially with **Verbs** of rejoicing and grieving :

Dolet mihi quod tu stomacharis. CIC.

*It grieves me that you are angry.*

241

## (2) Indirect Command or Request.

A Clause depending on a Verb of *commanding, wishing, exhorting, entreating*, is in the Conjunctive; if positive, with *ut*; if negative, with *ne*:

|           |            |                               |            |
|-----------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Vale.     | } Direct   | Cura ut valeas.               | } Indirect |
| Farewell. |            | Take care that you keep well. |            |
|           | } Command. |                               | } Command. |

Postulatur ab amico ut sit sincerus. CIC.

*It is required of a friend that he be sincere.*

Mihi ne abscedam imperat. TER.

*He commands me not to go away.*

242

## (3) Indirect Question.

Indirect Question is formed by a dependent Interrogative Pronoun or Particle with a Verb in the Conjunctive:

|               |          |                  |             |
|---------------|----------|------------------|-------------|
| Valesne?      | } Direct | Quaero valeasne. | } Indirect  |
| Are you well? |          | Question.        |             |
|               |          |                  | } Question. |

Nescio quid facias.

*I do not know what you are doing.*

Fac me certiolem quando adfuturus sis. CIC.

*Let me know when you are coming.*

243

## II. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES.

**Adverbial Clauses** qualify like an Adverb, answering the questions *how, why, when*, and are joined to the Principal Sentence by Conjunctions. They are:

1. **Consecutive**, expressing *consequence*, joined by *ut*, so that, *ut non*, so that . . . not, with the Conjunctive:

Non sum ita hebes ut istud dicam. CIC.

*I am not so stupid as to say that.*

2. **Final**, expressing *purpose*, joined by *ut*, in order that, *ne*, in order that . . . not, with the Conjunctive:

Venio ut videam.

*I come that I may see.*

Abii ne viderem.

*I went away that I might not see.*

3. **Causal**, giving a *reason*, joined by *quod*, *quia*, because, *quoniam*, *quando*, since, with the Indicative:

Ego primam tollo nominor quia Leo. PHAEDR.

*I take the first (share) because my name is Lion.*

or by **cum**, *since*, with the **Conjunctive** :

Quae cum ita sint, ab Jove veniam peto. CIC.  
*Since these things are so, I seek pardon of Jupiter.*

4. **Temporal**, shewing the *time*, joined by **ubi**, **ut**, **cum**, **quando**, *when*, **quotiens**, *as often as*, **dum**, **donec**, *while*, **until**, generally with the **Indicative** :

Lituo Romulus regiones direxit tum cum urbem condidit. CIC.  
*Romulus marked out the districts with a staff at the time when he founded the city.*

But in narrative **cum** is often used with the **Imperfect** or **Pluperfect Conjunctive** :

Cum ad oppidum venisset oppugnare instituit. CAES.  
*When he had come to the town, he began to attack it.*

5. **Conditional**, expressing a *condition*, joined by **si**, *if*, **nisi**, *unless*. If the condition is regarded as relating to an actual fact, the **Indicative** is used ; if to what is only possible or imaginary, the **Conjunctive** :

Si vales, bene est. CIC.  
*If you are in good health, all is well.*

Si venias, gaudeam. | Si venisses, gavisus essem.  
*If you were to come, I should rejoice. | If you had come, I should have rejoiced.*

6. **Concessive**, making a concession, joined by **etsi**, **etiamsi**, *even if*, **although**, **quamquam**, *although*, with the **Indicative** if something is granted as being true, with the **Conjunctive** if it is only granted for the sake of argument :

Etiamsi tacent, satis dicunt. CIC.  
*Although they are silent, they say enough.*

Etiamsi tacerent, satis dicerent.  
*Even if they were to be silent, they would say enough.*

7. **Comparative**, making an imaginary *comparison*, joined by **quasi**, **tamquam**, **tamquam si**, **ut si**, **velut si**, *as if*, with the **Conjunctive** :

Tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum. PLAUT.  
*I must walk with a stick as if I were lame.*

244

## III. ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES.

**Adjectival Clauses** qualify like an Adjective, and are joined to the Principal Sentence by the Relative **qui, quae, quod**, or by a Relative Particle with the Verb in the Indicative :

*Est in Britannia flumen, quod appellatur Tamesis.* CAES.  
*There is in Britain a river which is called the Thames.*

But the Relative often forms a Clause Consecutive, Final or Causal, with the Conjunctive, corresponding to the Adverbial Clauses of similar meaning :

*Legatos misit qui pacem peterent.*  
*He sent ambassadors to seek peace.*  
*Ne illi sit cera ubi facere possit litteras.* PLAUT.  
*Let him not have any wax on which to write.*

245

## Sequence of Tenses.

The general rule for the Sequence of Tenses is that a Primary Tense in the Principal Sentence is followed by a Primary Tense in the Clause, a Historic Tense by a Historic Tense.

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RULES FOR THE CHANGE OF DIRECT SPEECH INTO  
INDIRECT SPEECH (ORATIO OBLIQUA).

Oratio Obliqua is used in reports, whether short or long, of speeches, letters, &c.

247

In **Indirect Statement** the Principal Verbs are changed from the Indicative to the Infinitive in the same tense :

*Direct.*  
*Romulus urbem condidit.*  
*Romulus founded the city.*

*Indirect.*  
*Narrant Romulum urbem condidisse.*  
*They say that Romulus founded the city.*

*Note.*—If the actual words of the speaker or writer are quoted, they are often introduced with **inquit**, *he says*, following the first word :

*Romulus haec precatus, 'hinc,' inquit, 'Romani, Juppiter iterare pugnā jubet.'* LIV.  
*When Romulus had thus prayed, 'Hence,' he says, 'Romans, Jupiter commands (you) to renew the battle.*

- 248** In **Indirect Commands** the **Conjunctive** (most commonly in the Imperfect, but sometimes in the Present Tense) takes the place of the Imperative in Direct Commands :

*Ite, inquit, create consules ex plebe.*

*Go, he says, and elect consuls from the plebs.*

*(Hortatus est:) irent, crearent consules ex plebe.*

*He exhorted them to go and elect consuls from the plebs.*

- 249** In **Indirect Questions** the Verbs are in the **Conjunctive** (usually in the Imperfect or Pluperfect Tense, but sometimes in the Present or Perfect) :

*Quid agis? inquit.*

*He says, 'What are you doing?'*

*Clamavit 'Quid egisti?'*

*He exclaimed, 'What have you done?'*

*Rogavit eum quid ageret.*

*He asked him what he was doing.*

*Quaesivit quid egisset.*

*He asked what he had done.*

- 250** The Pronoun which refers to the Subject of the Verb is the Reflexive **se** ; the Pronoun which refers generally to the Person spoken to is **ille** :

*Dicit Caesari Ariovistus nisi decedat sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum. CAES.*

*Ariovistus says to Caesar that 'unless he departs he (Ariovistus) shall consider him (Caesar) not as a friend but as an enemy.'*

Sometimes **ipse** is used for the sake of clear distinction :

*Dicit Ariovistus transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte sed rogatum a Gallis ; sedes habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas.*

*Ariovistus says that he had crossed the Rhine, not of his own accord, but when asked by the Gauls ; that he had settlements in Gaul granted by themselves (the Gauls).*

- 251** In any Clause dependent on a Clause in **Oratio Obliqua**, the Verb must be in the **Conjunctive** :

*Romulus urbem condidit quae Roma appellatur.*

*Romulus founded the city which is called Rome.*

*Titum amo quia bonus est. I love Titus because he is good.*

*Narratur Romulum urbem condidisse quae Roma appelletur.*

*It is related that Romulus founded the city which is called Rome.*

*Dicit se Titum amare quia bonus sit.*

*He says that he loves Titus because he is good.*



## 252

## Direct Statement.

Cum Germanis Haedui semel atque iterum armis contenderunt; magnam calamitatem pulsi acceperunt, omnem nobilitatem, omnem equitatum amiserunt. Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis quam Haeduis victis accidit; propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedit, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui est optimus totius Galliae, occupavit. Ariovistus barbarus, iracundus est, non possunt ejus imperia diutius sustineri.

*The Haeduians have repeatedly fought with the Germans; they have been defeated and suffered great misfortune; they have lost all their nobles and all their cavalry. But worse has befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Haeduians, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, has settled in their dominions and occupied a third part of their territory, which is the best in all Gaul. Ariovistus is barbarous and passionate; his commands can no longer be endured.*

## 253

## Direct Command.

Vestrae pristinae virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum retinete memoriam, atque ipsum Caesarem, cujus ductu saepenumero hostes superavistis, praesentem adesse existimate.

*Keep in mind your former valour and your many successful battles, and imagine that Caesar, under whose leadership you so often overcame your foes, is himself present.*

## Indirect Statement.

Locutus est pro Haeduis Divitiacus: Cum Germanis Haeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse; magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem equitatum amisisse. Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis quam Haeduis victis accidisse; propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedisset, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliae, occupavisset. Ariovistum esse barbarum, iracundum, non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri.

*Divitiacus said on behalf of the Haedui: 'That the Haedui had fought repeatedly with the Germans; that, having been defeated, they had suffered great misfortune (and) had lost all their nobles, all their cavalry. But that worse had befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Haeduians, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, had settled in their dominions and had occupied a third part of their territory, which was the best in all Gaul. That Ariovistus was barbarous, passionate; and that his commands could no longer be endured.'*

## Indirect Command.

Labienus milites cohortatus ut suae pristinae virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum retinerent memoriam, atque ipsum Caesarem, cujus ductu saepenumero hostes superassent, praesentem adesse existimarent, dat signum proelii.

*Labienus, having exhorted the soldiers to keep in mind their former valour and their many successful battles, and to imagine that Caesar, under whose leadership they had so often overcome their foes, was himself present, gives the signal for battle.*

## RULES OF QUANTITY.

254

### I. GENERAL RULES.

1. A syllable is short when it contains a short vowel followed by a simple consonant or by another vowel : as *pāter*, *dēus*.

2. A syllable is long when it contains a long vowel or diphthong : *frātēr*, *cāedēs*, *nēmo*.

3. A vowel short by nature becomes long by position when it is followed by two consonants, or by *x* or *z* : *cānto*, *simplēx*, *orŷza*.

*Exception.*—A short vowel before a mute followed by a liquid becomes doubtful : *lugūbre*, *tenēbrae*, *triplex*.

4. A long vowel or diphthong becomes short before another vowel, or before *h* followed by a vowel : *prōavus*, *trāho*, *prāesse*.

But in Greek words the vowel or diphthong keeps its length : *āer*, *Aenēas*, *Enjō*, *Melibōeus*.

*Exceptions.*—In *fio*, *Gāius*, *Pompēi*, *dus*, *diēi*, *Rhēa* (*Silvia*), the vowel remains long.

*Note.*—*Prae* in compounds is the only Latin word in which a diphthong occurs before a vowel.

5. A syllable is called doubtful when it is found in poetry to be sometimes long, sometimes short : *Dīana*, *fidēi*, *rēi*, and genitives in *-ius*, as *illius*, except *alius*, *alterius*.

6. The quantity of a stem syllable is kept, as a rule, in compounds and derivatives : *cādo occīdo*, *rātus irrītus*, *flūmēn flūmīneus*.

Exceptions to this rule are numerous :—*lūceo*, *lūcerna*.

255

### II. RULE FOR MONOSYLLABLES.

Most monosyllables are long : *dā*, *dēs*, *mē*, *vēr*, *sī*, *sis*, *sōl*, *nōs*, *tū*, *mūs*.

*Exceptions :*

Substantives : *cōr*, *fēl*, *mēl*, *ōs* (*bone*), *vīr*.

Pronouns : *is*, *id*, *quā* (*any*), *quis*, *quid*, *quōd*, *quōt*, *tōt*.

Verbs : *dāt*, *dēt*, *it*, *scit*, *sit*, *stāt*, *stēt*, *fāc*, *fēr*, *ēs* (*from sum*).

Particles : *ūb*, *ād*, *ān*, *āt*, *bis*, *cis*, *ēt*, *in*, *nēc*, *ōb*, *pēr*, *pōl*, *sūt*, *sēd*, *sūb*, *ūt*, *vēl*, and the enclitics *-nē*, *-quē*, *-vē*.

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### III. RULES FOR FINAL SYLLABLES.

1. A final is short.

*Exceptions.*—Ablatives of decl. 1. *mensā*, *bonā* ; Vocative of Greek names in *as*, *Aenēā* ; and of some in *es*, *Anchisā* ; Indeclinable Numerals, *trigintā* ; Imperatives of conj. 1. *amā* (*but putā*) ; most Particles in *a* ; *frustrā*, *intereā* (*but itā*, *quiā*, short).

2. E final is short : legē, timetē, carerē.

*Exceptions.*—Ablatives of declension 5. rē, diē, with the derivatives quarē, hodiē. Cases of many Greek nouns; also famē. Adverbs formed from Adjectives; miserē; also ferē, fermē (but benē, malē, facilē, impunē, temērē, short). Imperatives of conj. 2. monē (but cavē is doubtful). Also the interjection ohē.

3. I final is long : dici, plebi, doli.

*Exceptions.*—Vocatives and Datives of Greek nouns; Chlōrī, Thyrsidī; but Datives sometimes long: Paridī. Particles; sicubi, nēcubi, nisi, quasi. Mihī, tibi, sibi, ubi, and ibi are doubtful.

4. O final is long : virgō, multō, juvō.

*Exceptions.*—Duō, octō, egō, modō, citō, and a few verbs : putō, sciō. In the Silver age o was often shortened in Verbs and Nouns.

5. U final is long : cantū, dictū, diū.

6. Finals in e are long : illic ; except nec and donēc.

7. Finals in l, d, t are short : Hannibāl, illūd, amavit.

8. Finals in n are short : Iliōn, agmēn.

*Exceptions.*—Many Greek words : Hymēn, Ammōn.

9. Finals in r are short : calcār, amabitūr, Hectōr.

*Exceptions.*—Many Greek words : aēr, cratēr ; and compounds of pār : dispār, impār.

10. Finals in as are long : terrās, Menalcās.

*Exceptions.*—Greek nouns of decl. 3. Arcās (gen. -ādis), and acc. pl. lampadās ; anās, a duck.

11. Finals in ēs are long : nubēs, viderēs.

*Exceptions.*—Cases of Greek nouns : Arcadēs, Naiadēs. Nominatives of a few substantives and adjectives with dental stems in ēt, yt, or id : segēs, pedēs, obsēs ; also penēs. Compounds of ēs ; adēs, potēs.

12. Finals in is are short : diceris, utilis, ensis.

*Exceptions.*—Datives and Ablatives in is, including gratis, foris. Accusatives in is : navis ; some Greek Nouns in is : Salamis. Sanguis, pulvis, doubtful. 2nd Pers. Sing. Pres. Ind. conj. 4. audis ; compounds of vis, sis ; also velis, malis, nolis. In 2nd Pers. Sing. Fut. Perf. the ending is doubtful : dixeris.

13. Finals in os are long : ventōs, custōs, sacerdotēs.

*Exceptions.*—Greek words in ōs (os) : Delōs, Arcadōs ; also compōs, impōs, exōs.

14. Finals in us are short : holūs, intūs, amamūs.

*Exceptions.*—Nominatives from long stems of decl. 3. are long : virtūs, tellūs, incūs, juventūs ; the contracted cases of decl. 4. : artūs, gradūs ; and a few Greek words : Didūs, Sapphūs (genitive).

15. The Greek words chelys, Tiphys, Erinys have the final syllable short and the vocative ending ŷ.

## APPENDIX.

## MEMORIAL LINES ON THE GENDER OF LATIN SUBSTANTIVES.

## I. General Rules.

The Gender of a Latin Noun  
by meaning, form, or use is shown.

1. A Man, Month, Mountain, River, Wind,  
and People Masculine we find :  
Rōmūlūs, Octōber, Pindus, Pādūs, Eurūs, Āchivī.

2. A Woman, Island, Country, Tree,  
and City, Feminine we see :  
Pēnēlōpē, Cýprus, Germāniā, laurūs, Āthōnæ.

3. To Nouns that cannot be declined

The Neuter Gender is assigned :  
Examples fās and nēfās give  
And the Verb-Noun Infinitive :  
Est summum nēfās fallērē :  
*Deceit is gross impiety.*

|                                  |                                             |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Common are : sācerdōs, dux,      | <i>priest (priestess), leader</i>           |
| vātēs, pārens ēt conjux,         | <i>seer, parent, wife (husband)</i>         |
| civīs, cōmēs, custōs, vindex,    | <i>citizen, companion, guard, avenger</i>   |
| ādūlescens, infans, index,       | <i>youth (maid), infant, informer</i>       |
| jūdex, testis, artifex,          | <i>judge, witness, artist</i>               |
| praesūl, exsūl, ōpifex,          | <i>director, exile, worker</i>              |
| hērēs, milēs, incōlā,            | <i>heir (heiress), soldier, inhabitant</i>  |
| auctōr, augūr, advēnā,           | <i>author, augur, new-comer</i>             |
| hostis, obsēs, praesēs, ālēs,    | <i>enemy, hostage, president, bird</i>      |
| pātruēlis ēt sātēllēs,           | <i>cousin, attendant</i>                    |
| munciceps et interpřēs,          | <i>burgess, interpreter</i>                 |
| jūvēnis ēt antistēs,             | <i>young person, overseer</i>               |
| aurigā, princeps : add to these  | <i>charioteer, chief</i>                    |
| bōs, dammā, talpā, serpens, sūs, | <i>ox (cow), deer, mole, serpent, swine</i> |
| cāmēlūs, cānīs, tigris, perdix,  |                                             |
| grūs.                            | <i>camel, dog, tiger, partridge, crane</i>  |

## II. Special Rules for the Declensions.

## Decl. 1 (A-Stems).

Rule.—Feminine in First *ā*, *ē*,  
Masculine *ās*, *ēs* will be.

Exc. Nouns denoting Males in *ā*  
are by meaning Masculine:  
and Masculine is found to be  
*Hādriā*, the Adriatic Sea.

## Decl. 2 (O-Stems).

Rule.—O-Nouns in *ūs* and *ēr* become  
Masculine, but Neuter *um*.

Exc. Feminine are found in *us*,  
alvūs, Arctūs, carbāsūs, paunch, Great Bear, linen  
cōlūs, hūmūs, pampīnūs, distaff, ground, vine-leaf  
vannūs: also trees, as pīrūs; winnowing-fan, pear-tree  
with some jewels, as sapphirus; sapphire  
Neuter pēlāgūs and virūs. sea, poison  
Vulgūs Neuter commonly, common people  
rarely Masculine we see.

## Decl. 3 (Consonant and I-Stems).

Rule 1.—Third-Nouns Masculine prefer  
endings *o*, *or*, *os*, and *er*;  
add to which the ending *es*,  
if its Cases have increase.

Exc. (a) Feminine exceptions show  
Substantives in *dō* and *gō*.  
But ligō, ordō, praedō, cardō, spade, order, pirate, hinge  
Masculine, and Common margō. margin

(b) Abstract Nouns in *io* call  
*Fēmīninā*, one and all:  
Masculine will only be  
things that you may touch or see,  
(as curcūliō, vespertilio, weevil, bat  
pūgiō, scīpio, and pāpiliō) dagger, staff, butterfly  
with the Nouns that number show,  
Such as ternio, sēnio. 3, 6

(c) Ēchō Feminine we name: echo  
cārō (carnīs) is the same. flesh

- (d) Aequōr, marmōr, cōr decline      *sea, marble, heart*  
Neuter; arbōr Feminine.      *tree*
- (e) Of the Substantives in os,  
Feminine are cōs and dōs :  
while, of Latin Nouns, alone  
Neuter are ōs (ossis), *bone*,  
and ōs (ōris), *mouth* : a few  
Greek in ōs are Neuter too.\*
- (f) Many Neuters end in ěr,  
silěr, ācěr, verběr, věr,      *withy, maple, stripe, spring*  
tūběr, ūběr, and cādāvěr,      *hump, udder, carcase*  
pipěr, itěr, and pāpāvěr.      *pepper, journey, poppy*
- (g) Feminine are compĕs, tĕgĕs,      *fetter, mat*  
mercĕs, mĕrgĕs, quĭĕs, sĕgĕs,      *fee, sheaf, rest, corn*  
though their Cases have increase :  
with the Neuters reckon aes.      *copper*

Rule 2.—Third Nouns Feminine we class  
ending *is, x, aus, and as*,  
*s* to consonant appended,  
*es* in flexion unextended.

- Exc. (a) Many Nouns in *is* we find  
to the Masculine assigned :  
amnĭs, axĭs, caulĭs, collĭs,  
clūnĭs, crĭnĭs, fascĭs, follĭs,  
fustĭs, ignĭs, orbĭs, ensĭs,  
pānĭs, piscĭs, postĭs, mensĭs,  
torrĭs, unguĭs, and cānālĭs,  
vectĭs; vermĭs, and nātālĭs,  
sanguĭs, pulvis, cūcūmĭs,  
lāpĭs, cassĕs, Mānĕs, glĭs.      *river, axle, stalk, hill*  
                                                                                         *hind-leg, hair, bundle, bellows*  
                                                                                         *bludgeon, fire, orb, sword*  
                                                                                         *bread, fish, post, month*  
                                                                                         *stake, nail, canal*  
                                                                                         *lever, worm, birthday*  
                                                                                         *blood, dust, cucumber*  
                                                                                         *stone, nets, ghosts, dormouse*
- (b) Chiefly Masculine we find,  
sometimes Feminine declined,  
callĭs, sentĭs, fūnĭs, finĭs,      *path, thorn, rope, end*  
and in poets torquĭs, cĭnĭs.      *necklace, einder*
- (c) Masculine are most in *ex* :  
Feminine are forfex, lex,      *shears, law*  
nex, sūpellex : Common, pūmex,      *death, furniture, pumi*  
imbrex, ōbex, sĭlex, rūmex.      *tile, bolt, flint, sorrel*

\* As mēlōs, *melody*, ĕpōs, *epic poem*.

- (d) Add to Masculines in *ix*,  
fornix, phoenix, and cālix. *arch, —, cup*
- (e) Masculine are ādāmās,  
ēlēphās, mās, gīgās, ās : *adamant*  
vās (vādīs) Masculine is known, *elephant, male, giant, as*  
vās (vāsīs) is a Neuter Noun. *surety*  
*vessel*
- (f) Masculine are fons and mons, *fountain, mountain*  
chālybs, hydrops, gryps, and pons, *iron, dropsy, griffin, bridge*  
rūdēns, torrens, dens, and cliens, *cable, torrent, tooth, client*  
fractions of the ās, as triens. *four ounces*  
Add to Masculines trīdens, *trident*  
ōriens, and occīdens, *east, west*  
bīdens (*fork*) : but bīdens (*sheep*),  
with the Feminines we keep.
- (g) Masculine are found in ēs  
verrēs and ācīnācēs. *boar, scimeter*

Rule 3.—Third-Nouns Neuter end *ā, ē,*  
*ar, ur, us, c, l, n, and t.*

- Exc. (a) Masculine are found in *ur*  
furfūr, turtūr, vultūr, fūr. *bran, turtle-dove, vulture, thief*
- (b) Feminine in *ūs* a few  
keep, as virtūs, the long *ū* : *virtue*  
servītūs, jūventūs, sālūs, *slavery, youth, safety*  
sēnectūs, tellūs, incūs, pālūs. *old-age, earth, anvil, marsh*
- (c) Also pēcūs (pēcūdīs)  
Feminine in Gender is. *beast*
- (d) Masculine appear in *us*  
lēpūs (lēpōrīs) and mūs. *hare, mouse*
- (e) Masculines in *l* are mūgīl,  
consūl, sāl, and sōl, with pūgīl. *mullet*  
*consul, salt, sun, boxer*
- (f) Masculine are rēn and splēn,  
pectēn, delphīn, attāgēn. *kidney, spleen*  
*comb, dolphin, grouse*
- (g) Feminine are found in *ōn*  
Gorgōn, sindōn, halecōn. *Gorgon, cloth, king-fisher*

Decl. 4 (U-Stems).

Rule.—Masculines end in *us* : a few  
are Neuter nouns, that end in *u*.

*Exc.* Women and trees are Feminine,  
with *ācūs, dōmūs, and mănūs,* *needle, house, hand,*  
*tribūs, īdūs, porticūs.* *tribe, the Ides, porch*

**Decl. 5 (E-Stems).**

**Rule.**—Feminine are Fifth in *ēs*,  
Except *meridiēs* and *diēs.* *noon, day*

*Exc.* *Diēs* in the Singular  
Common we define;  
But its Plural cases are  
always Masculine.





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